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## IN THE POLITICAL FIELD

### *VIRGINIA CERTAIN TO SEND A GRANT DELEGATION.*

THE CONVENTION SPENDS A DAY IN SPEECH-MAKING—RESOLUTIONS STRONGLY ADVOCATING GRANT — BLAINE ASKED TO TAKE THE SECOND PLACE.

STAUNTON, Va., April 22.—The Virginia Republican Convention to send delegates to Chicago, after being in session all day, at midnight was apparently no nearer reaching a result than it was yesterday morning. The whole day was consumed in speech-making. This evening the Committee on Resolutions reported the following:

*Resolved*, I. That in Ulysses S. Grant we repose absolute trust. His honesty, fidelity to duty, varied experience, patriotism, and his efforts to secure the integrity, prosperity, grandeur, and perpetuity of our common country, by uniting its people and allaying sectional strife, all point to him as pre-eminently the candidate under whose leadership the progressive and law-abiding people may unite and defeat the machinery of Bourbon spirit, which neither learns nor forgets.

II. That the delegates from Virginia to the National Republican Convention are hereby instructed to vote as a unit for Ulysses S. Grant for the nomination for the Presidency, and to use their most earnest and united efforts to secure his nomination.

III. That, whereas, this convention was called specifically for the purpose of appointing national delegates only, and it is deemed inexpedient to make an Electoral ticket at this time, the State Committee to be hereafter appointed is hereby empowered and directed to call a State Convention, to be held at the City of Richmond, on Wednesday, the 28th day of July next, for the purpose of nominating an Electoral ticket.

IV. That the Republicans of Virginia earnestly request the Hon. James G. Blaine to accept the position of candidate for Vice-President, and that they believe that the conjunction of these two honored and distinguished names upon the same ticket would prove invincible; and be it further

*Resolved*, That we pledge the earnest support of the Republican Party of Virginia to the Chicago nominee.

The following was offered as a minority report and a substitute for the third section of the above:

*Resolved*, That we believe it will be to the interest of the Republican Party to place before the party a full Republican Electoral ticket at this time.

Five members of the committee signed this report. A second minority report, signed by three members of the committee, is as follows:

*Resolved*, That this convention proceed to nominate an Electoral ticket, leaving the selection of each Elector to the delegates from that district, and that the State Central Committee be empowered to receive resignations and fill vacancies, and that we will support Electors in favor of the Republican nominee.

In regard to the resolutions indorsing Gen. Grant, there is no dispute. They will certainly be passed. The discussion which is still going on is in regard to a proposition to adjourn the selection of Electors until July. The readjusting or Mahone element is in favor of adjournment. The so-called "straight-out" Republicans demand that the Electors be chosen now. The debate on this question, which as yet has developed no new point, will be continued until morning. H. C.

### *THE GEORGIA REPUBLICANS.*

EXCITED SESSION OF THE STATE CONVENTION—TACTICS OF THE ANTI-GRANT MEN.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 22.—The proceedings in the Republican Convention to-day were marked by continued excitement. The Grant delegates made an effort, at the beginning of the session, to unseat the President, who was declared elected amid great excitement. There was a long discussion on this point. Amos T. Akerman made a severe attack on the anti-Grant men, who had plotted to control the convention by a gagging policy. He alluded to Lieut. Bateman, of the revenue marine service, who has been here spending money freely for Sherman. Several other agents assist him, and representatives from the Treasury Department at Washington are also here engaged in the same business. Mr. Akerman boldly charged that money has been given and promises of patronage have been freely made. In the discussion it was proved that Sherman and Blaine men had secured proxies from dozens of counties which were really for Grant. Twenty white men and negroes from Atlanta are in the convention, and only six are entitled to seats. Bogus certificates are charged. There has been the most systematic packing ever known in Georgia, and Mr. Akerman declared in his speech that three-fourths of the Republicans in Georgia were for Grant, and their choice was about to be prevented by political rings. The most violent opponents of Grant are persons turned out of office or refused favor by the present Administration. The anti-Grant men cut off debate, and so twisted matters that the President was retained in the chair.

The remainder of the programme was then carried out. The Chair appointed a committee to choose delegates to Chicago. The selection was carefully made from the anti-Grant ranks, though several districts had expressed preference for Grant. While the committee was out Mr. Bryant, the Blaine leader, offered a resolution declaring the sense of the convention to be that colored men should have half the honors given by the Administration to Georgia men. A leading colored delegate, amid great enthusiasm, offered an amendment that three-fourths of the delegates to Chicago and three-fourths of the emoluments from the Government should be accorded to colored men. This put the white leaders in an embarrassing position. This was adopted, and the colored delegates expressed a determination to have their rights. The committee on the delegation to Chicago reported an entire anti-Grant ticket, but cries against it were raised in all parts of the house. In several instances the pronounced choice of Congressional districts was stricken out and anti-Grant men were inserted. The report could never have passed in such shape, and wild scenes ensued. The committee had not given the requisite number of colored men, anyway, and, therefore, the report was tabled, and the convention adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow, when a lively time will be had in amending the report. How the delegation will stand cannot be said, but the Grant men claim a good part of it, in spite of to-day's strategy and trickery. A revision will be had by districts, and 15 colored men out of 22 delegates will be sent. Both sides are caucusing to-night and both are nervous and somewhat undetermined. Some of the white leaders indulged in severe personalities to-day.

At a late hour it became evident that Blaine would have a majority of the delegation. His friends count 16 certain, and concede 2 for Grant. The delegates will go instructed, but their personal preferences will be as indicated. The Grant men hope to secure 6 votes at least to-morrow. A bitter fight will be made on revising of the list as submitted. Little attention will be paid the committee report. Caucusing to-night clearly shows that the colored men are resolved to rule the convention and stick to the policy declared this afternoon.

### *OHIO DEMOCRATS CONSULTING.*

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 22.—A very large number of prominent Democrats from various parts of the State are in the city to-night, and from them it is learned that the friends of Mr. Jewett are actively at work throughout the State with a view of presenting his claims for the Presidency. The general impression, however, is that the Ohio delegation will be a unit for Senator Thurman on the first ballot, but beyond that the opinion is almost general that there will be a break, unless the Senator should develop unexpected strength. The opinion is freely expressed that should Mr. Tilden go into the convention with a formidable following, there will be a disposition on the part of the Ohio Democracy to rally to his support, as an act of vindication. It is stated that the railroad managers are using their influence to further the cause of Mr. Jewett, and in some places are meeting with much encouragement. One thing is quite evident, and that is, a deal of missionary work will be necessary to insure the Ohio delegation for Mr. Thurman after the first complimentary ballot.

### *BAY STATE REPUBLICANS.*

DELEGATES FOR EDMUNDS AS FIRST CHOICE —THE MAJORITY THEN FOR GRANT.

BOSTON, April 22.—Conventions were held to-day to choose delegates to the Chicago Convention in the Second, Fourth, and Fifth Congressional Districts. In the Second, William C. Lovering, of Taunton, and Francis A. Hobart, of Braintree, were chosen. In the Fourth, Eustace C. Fitz, ex-Mayor of Chelsea, and J. Otis Wetherbee, of Boston, were elected, and in the Fifth, Henry Cabot Lodge, of Nahant and Boston, editor of the *International Review*, and Daniel Russell, of Melrose. None of these are instructed, but they are chosen as Edmunds men as first choice. A majority, at least, are for Grant as second choice as against Blaine.

In the convention in the Second District an attempt was made to obtain an expression of preferences from candidates before the balloting began, but this was strenuously opposed, and failed. The proceedings were without special incident. In the Fourth District Convention, statements of candidates or their friends as to their Presidential preferences were heard. Mr. Fitz, one of those chosen, was declared to be anti-Grant and anti-Blaine, and Mr. Wetherbee, the other elected, for Edmunds first choice and Grant second choice. Dr. B. F. Campbell, of East Boston, chosen as an alternate, was described as anti-Grant and anti-Blaine, and John J. Smith, the well-known colored caterer of the State-house, the other alternate chosen, declared himself to be a Grant man first, and in the nominee of the convention second. In the Fifth District Convention there was the most contest. The Edmunds men, however, carried the day. In the course of the proceedings a letter was read to one of the delegates from ex-Gov. Smith, of Vermont, the Chairman of the Vermont delegation, stating that he was satisfied that Mr. Edmunds would not withdraw. Resolutions offered, reiterating the Worcester platform and declaring the preference of the convention to be for Edmunds for Presidential candidate, were tabled. Thus far, eight district delegates have been chosen; the remaining 14 will be chosen within a fortnight.

### *TILDEN MEN ASTONISHED.*

MR. JACOBS'S STARTLING ASSERTION IN THE STATE SENATE YESTERDAY.

ALBANY, April 22.—There was a brief political discussion in the Senate to-day, growing out of a peculiar resolution introduced by Senator Jacobs, requiring the Clerk to supply those Senators who sit facing the windows with horn "eye-protectors." Mr. Mills suggested that instead of their needing eye-protectors, they ought to have "eye-openers," whereupon Mr. Woodin gave the joke a political turn by alluding to the Syracuse Convention, and intimating that some of the Democratic Senators had their eyes opened to their great disgust—particularly Senators Stevens and Fowler, who went to the convention with full delegations at their backs, elected by overwhelming majorities, but were left out in the cold.

This brought Mr. Jacobs to his feet, who gave the bantering a serious turn by solemnly warning the Republicans not to flatter themselves with the idea that the Democracy was to be divided next Fall; on the contrary, he said, they were going to be united and were going to win, even if they had to take a patriotic Republican for a candidate.

Mr. Woodin continued the joke by inquiring how it happened that the Chairman of the Syracuse Convention went there as an out-and-out Tilden man, and, since he returned, had expressed himself a rabid anti-Tilden man. Mr. Jacobs replied that he was a Tilden man, both before and since the convention—that is to say, he had the highest esteem for Mr. Tilden, but he was not in favor of his renomination to the Presidency. He was not in favor of any man as a candidate for the Presidency on the Democratic ticket who could not be elected. "And, furthermore," said he, "I can inform the gentleman, and the country at large, that a very large majority of the delegates elected at Syracuse to the Cincinnati Convention are against nominating any man who they think cannot be elected."

This declaration, coming from the Chairman of a convention that was supposed to be Tilden's own, and whose leaders have boasted that 60 out of their 70 delegates to Cincinnati were sworn to Tilden, created some surprise. There is manifestly a good deal of deception and treachery going on somewhere in the Tilden camp. *It is time Mr. Tilden put the screws* once more to those Kings County Democrats whom he saved from State Prison a few years ago on condition that they should ever after be faithful to his political fortunes.

Senator Jacobs, however, has got himself in a hornets' nest by his remarks. The occurrence has been the principal topic of conversation here this evening, and telegrams have poured in from New-York and elsewhere, including Gramercy Park, inquiring what it all means. To prevent any misapprehension as to what he said, Mr. Jacobs has had the Senate stenographer write out his remarks, and they have been sent over the country by the Associated Press. Mr. Jacobs says he does not retract a word of them. It only confirms what was said in the Syracuse dispatch to THE TIMES of Monday last, that there was a great difference between what is commonly called a Tilden Democrat and a man who desires to see Tilden nominated at Cincinnati. It is well known to those who know anything about it that every man of the Kings County delegation to Cincinnati, seven in number, is a pronounced anti-Tilden man so far as his nomination is concerned. But when the Chairman of the Tilden convention undertakes to include "a large majority" of the 70 delegates to Cincinnati in the same category, he cannot wonder at the astonishment of outsiders who do not understand the two-facedness and double-dealing of the New-York Democracy. It will now be in order for the genuine Tilden men, who really believe in their leader, like Faulkner, Apgar, Robinson, and others, to have their say. Perhaps when they have all spoken the public will learn something of the true inwardness of the Tilden convention at Syracuse.

The *Argus* to-morrow will print the remarks of Senator Jacobs, with this statement: "The most surprised and amused man at the report that he had come out against Mr. Tilden is Senator Jacobs himself. His chaffing of Mr. Woodin has been done into serious politics only by eminently long-eared mongers of mare's nests. Mr. Jacobs thinks his complete approval of the action of the State Convention in making the cause of Mr. Tilden the platform of the party should not need assertion, but if any think otherwise, the *Argus* is authorized to say that Mr. Jacobs's fencing with Mr. Woodin was purely Pickwickian. He considers his devotion to Mr. Tilden's political rights too well known to be open to any charge of lukewarmness, change, or hostility, drawn from an ironical banter in the Senate."

### *A SHERMAN LEADER'S CLAIM.*

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 22.—The *Star* publishes an interview with W. P. Canaday, the recognized leader of the Sherman movement in this State, in which Mr. Canaday claims that out of 16 delegations to the Chicago Convention, already chosen, 13 are for Sherman and three for Grant. Four are yet to be chosen.

### *DEMOCRATIC DELEGATES CHOSEN.*

GOLDSBORO, N. C., April 22.—The Democratic Executive Committee of the Second Congressional District met in Wilson to-day. It was deemed advisable not to call a district convention, and the Hon. George Howard, of Tarboro, and Julius A. Bonitz, editor of the Goldsboro *Messenger*, were elected delegates to the National Convention, with J. E. Woodward, of Wilson, and R. D. Radcliff, of Newbern, as alternates. Henry R. Bryan, of Craven County, was chosen for Elector.

### *VERMONT AGAINST TILDEN.*

THE DEMOCRATS SELECT A DELEGATION FAVORABLE TO HANCOCK.

MONTPELIER, Vt., April 22.—The Democratic State Convention assembled at Trinity Hall to-day. About 400 delegates were present. Hiram Atkins, Chairman of the State Committee, called the convention to order. W. H. H. Bingham, of Stowe, was appointed President; and H. W. Martin, of Bennington, and Will Sullivan, of Montpelier, Secretaries. Mr. Bingham made a few remarks. The temporary organization was made permanent, with a Vice-President from each county. A resolution was presented stating that, as in the election of 1876, "the people were deprived of the results of their victory through a false count of the Electoral votes, whereby a candidate not chosen at the polls was seated in the Presidential chair, * * * we condemn the wrong and infamy of this arbitrary reversal of the popular will as abhorrent to every principle of self-government." The resolution was referred to the Committee on Resolutions. Resolutions were also adopted deploring the existence of sectional strife, and condemning those who foster it as unworthy to hold places of trust in the Government, and favoring the sending of delegates to the Democratic National Convention uninstructed, except to the extent to vote for the best man to harmonize the party and secure victory. At the mention of Mr. Tilden's name there was a show of applause, but Hancock's name brought forth round after round of cheers.

The following are the delegates, nearly all being Hancock men:

*Delegates at Large*—Lucius Robinson, Newport; L. W. Reddington, Rutland; B. B. Smalley, Burlington, and James H. Williams, Bellows Falls. Alternates—John C. Burke, Albany; A. P. Childs, Bennington; A. P. Grinnell, Burlington, and M. A. Goddard, Ludlow.

*First District*—B. P. White, Calais, and W. C. Haling, Bennington. Alternates—G. P. Evans, Moretown, and G. H. Simmons, Bennington.

*Second District*.—D. C. Pollard, Cavendish, and N. P. Bowman, St. Johnsbury; Alternates—Alexander Cochran, Ryegate, and George L. Spear, Braintree.

*Third District*—George L. Waterman, Hyde Park, and F. W. McGettrick, St. Albans. Alternates—John W. Currier, Troy, and J. A. Brown, Grand Isle.

### *BLAINE AND SHERMAN IN OHIO.*

THE TREASURY INFLUENCE TOO MUCH FOR THE MAINE SENATOR—SHERMAN'S PECULIAR WAYS.

CINCINNATI, April 22.—The list of counties which the Blaine men claim will send delegates to the State Convention pledged to the support of their favorite is, as far as completed to-day, as follows: Ottawa, 3; Athens, 7; Fulton, 2, and possibly 5; Columbiana, 11; Jefferson, 8; Hardin, 3; Clark, 5; Scioto, 1; Sandusky, 5; Stark, 14; Huron, 8; Washington, 1; Coshocton, 1; Ross, 6; Wood, 8; Carroll, 14; Licking, 8; Williams, 5; Erie, 7; Defiance, 3; Mahoning, 8; Tuscarawas, 3; Holmes, 3; Noble, 5; Trumbull, 12. According to these figures, 152 delegates thus far chosen will be pledged to support Blaine. Gen. Beatty now admits that Sherman's friends will control the State Convention without trouble. He believes that if it had not been for the failure of the Blaine men to control the Columbus district they would have obtained control of the State Convention.

The Hon. George Williams, (colored,) of Cincinnati, left the Legislature at the close of the session for the South, where, it is said, he is now traveling at the expense and under the direction of Secretary Sherman, working out his plan of securing the Southern delegates to the Chicago Convention. Gov. Dennison's response to Representative Williams's telegram yesterday, in which he stated that "Ohio would greet Georgia with a solid Sherman delegation at Chicago," is causing much disgust among the Blaine men here. They allege that the statement is the purest buncombe. Gen. Beatty, on reading the ex-Governor's dispatch, sent the following telegram to the Blaine Club in Washington: "Pay no attention to lying reports from here as to Sherman's strength in Ohio. We already have four Congressional districts and are sure of from three to six more. So far as delegates have been elected to State Convention they are about evenly divided."

Perry County to-day elected a delegation to the State Convention favorable to Sherman. In the Nineteenth (Mr. Garfield's) Congressional District two delegates were elected to Chicago, uninstructed, but favorable to Blaine.

CLEVELAND, April 22.—The Nineteenth Congressional District (Garfield's) held a convention in Warren to-day, and sent two solid straight-out Blaine delegates to Chicago. An effort was made to get at least one Sherman man in, but it was a failure. *A motion was made by Sherman men to send Gen Garfield, who* is committed to Sherman, but a letter was read from Garfield asking that his name should not be used under any circumstances. The district is composed of five of the best counties in the State as to intelligence and independence at the ballot-box.

### *GRANT'S OPPONENTS IN COUNCIL.*

THE INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN GRIEVANCE—SOME DISCORD SHOWN IN THE FACTION.

ALBANY, April 22.—About 50 persons met this morning in Parlor No. 57 of the Delavan House to cultivate opposition to the nomination of Gen. Grant for President. Among the number were Matthew Hale, William Barnes, Judge Countryman, and E. D. Worcester, Jr., of Albany; Charles Watrous, Horace White, R. R. Bowker, W. Whitridge, G. W. Green, Theodore Aub, and Felix Kaufman, of New-York; Clinton L. Tremain, of Lewis; the veteran politician, A. N. Cole, of Allegany County, and the Hon. Titus Sheard, of Herkimer. Most of the gentlemen were members of the Independent Republican organization, the National Reform League turning out to be a mere paper organization, unworthy of serious attention. It was discovered last night that about all there was of it was Mr. A. N. Cole, an old Fenton man, whose plausibility is only equaled by the facility with which he can turn his coat or jump over a ten-barred gate. Finding that he stood for nothing but himself, the Independents decided to have no conference between the League and the Independents, although the members of the League were permitted to come into the Independent conference.

Mr. R. R. Bowker called the little body together at 10 o'clock, and briefly stated the object of the meeting. On Mr. Watrous's motion, Mr. Mathew Hale was made Chairman. The Chairman, in a brief speech, gave his understanding of the object of the meeting. Its distinctive purpose was to maintain the ascendency of the Republican Party, while it were just as determined that the Grant movement should not be successful. These ideas he believed to be incompatible. He supposed that all agreed with the proposition, and they were not to defend the third term movement. Mr. Whitridge, of New-York, and E. T. Chamberlain, of Albany, were made Secretaries. On motion, the Chair named Committees on Organization and Resolutions, the first having Mr. Watrous at the head, and the second being headed by Mr. Horace White. Some time was consumed in selecting these committees, and Mr. Cole seized an opportunity to reveal the existence of the National Reform League. This "organization" has its head-quarters at No. 34 Park-row, New-York, and he said it was not at all understood, as vastly more pains had been taken to keep it out of the newspapers than to get it there. It was formed in 1875, and had been diligent in the campaign of 1876. It ramifies through all the States, has an Executive Committee of 25, a Chairman in each county, and a myriad of correspondents. Since Jan. 1 about 3,000 letters had been received, from which the League gathered the fact that at least 10 per cent. of the Republicans in the State would not vote for Grant for a third term.

Mr. Cole's address did not please the conference as much as might have been expected, and he was cut short by a motion for a recess of 30 minutes. On reassembling, the Committee on Organization reported, favoring the appointment of a State Committee of 60, and named the following 30, who are to fill vacancies:

Albany—Matthew Hale, John Swinburne, Edwin D. Worcester, Jr., Thomas B. Morrow; Kings—R. R. Bowker, W. H. White, Clarence Deming; New-York—Horace White, F. W. Whitridge, George W. Green, Felix Kaufman, Dr. S. S. Guy, Ethan Allen, J. Schoenhof; Suffolk—James T. McKay; Westchester—Dwight S. Herrick, R. H. Waite; Washington—Grenville M. Ingalsbe; Monroe—H. M. McDonald; Herkimer—Charles G. Palmer; Lewis—George W. Fowler; Erie—W. C. Bryant, George W. Fisher, W. F. Kip, Henry W. Sprague; Orange—J. P. G. Smith; Fulton—F. M. Young; Schenectady—H. B. Satterlee.

After a short discussion of the report, it was adopted. The Committee on Resolutions then presented their report, as follows:

The Independent Republicans of the State of New-York, in conference at Albany April 22, 1880, loyal to the principles of the Republican Party as expressed in its last national platform, [and pointing to the flagrant violation of those principles by Gov. Cornell as justifying the 20,000 Republicans who withheld their votes from him last November,] join with their fellow-Republicans in other States in protesting against the continuance of machine government under the spoils system of civil service, which is bringing the party into peril, if not changing the essential character of our free institutions. It is intended by the advocates of the third term that the delegation from this State to the Chicago Convention shall present the name of Gen. Grant to the National Convention as the unanimous choice of the Republicans of New-York. The representative character of that delegation is essentially fraudulent, being vitiated by the organization of the Republican Party in New-York City alone, whose constitution excludes 50,000 Republicans from any participation in the primaries or in the selection of candidates or delegates. It represents less than 10,000 persons, and disfranchises more than one-tenth of the Republican voters of the State. The representative character of the delegation thus vitiated is further impaired by the "unit rule." Neither precedent, reason, nor morals require obedience to that rule. A delegate who disregards what he believes to be the wishes of his constituents in order to obey it commits in so doing a glaring offense against them and against the principle of popular sovereignty, which is the basis of our institutions. It is a notorious fact that Gen. Grant is not the unanimous choice of the Republicans of this State, nor do we believe he is the choice of even a majority. Many of them are "unalterably opposed to the election of any President to a third term," as the whole party declared itself to be at its convention in 1875. Many believe, with the strength of a religious conviction, that a departure from the national customs and precedents in this behalf would be fraught with dangers to our republican system, establishing machine government and personal government in the place of self-government as the future destiny of the country, and they perceive no emergency which can call for such a departure. On the contrary, they find in Gen. Grant's recent speech at Cairo, Ill., an express contradiction of such pretended emergency. Many of them hold Gen. Grant morally responsible for the frequent scandals which disgraced his former Administrations, and while honoring him for his military services, are unwilling to expose the country to a recurrence of such scandals, which have already cost the party the loss of both houses of Congress, and might easily cause a repetition of that loss, and a still greater one, in the coming election.

We protest against any nomination which shall put the party on the defensive by reason of the personal character of the nominee or his surroundings, (or otherwise) or by imposing the necessity of defending a third term, which would chill the ardor of its members, and thereby expose the country to the dangers of a Democratic triumph. We find in the list of Republican statesmen many names upon whom all could gladly unite, because they represent illustrious services joined to irreproachable fame. We do not demand any particular person as a candidate; but we demand such a one as is here described, and to him we promise our most active and cordial support.

We protest against any change by the State Legislature in the mode of appointing Presidential Electors without first consulting the people in an election where that subject shall be brought in issue. Any other method of determining that momentous question would be an abuse of legislative power for which we should hold the perpetrators responsible at the polls to the end of their political careers.

We most emphatically protest against the present irresponsible caucus system which now controls the choice of delegates to nominating conventions, and insist that primary elections shall be governed and guarded by proper legal enactments.

*Resolved*, That it is expedient that the Independent Republicans of New-York should be represented at the St. Louis Mass Convention of May 6, and the State Committee appointed by this conference are empowered to appoint such a delegation.

Much discussion was provoked by these resolutions. It became evident that there was a diversity of opinion, and that there was a strong Blaine feeling among the Albany men, which the New-York "scratchers" did not relish. The New-York men were determined to oppose both Blaine and Grant to the bitter end, while a large part of the conference did not appear to be willing to go further than to oppose the nomination of those men. The words included in brackets were stricken out by a vote of 23 to 20 before the resolution could be adopted. Then Mr. Kaufman, of New-York, offered the following:

*Resolved*, That in the event of the nomination of Gen. U. S. Grant for President by the National Republican Convention, it is the unalterable determination of the Independent Republicans of the State of New-York to withhold their votes from, and to *labor by every honorable means in their power to defeat, Gen. Grant* and the third term in the forthcoming national election.

This was bitterly opposed by Mr. Sheard. He declared that he could not go so far as that, although he was a warm Blaine man. He was determined to stand by the nomination of the National Convention, as he did not believe the Democrats would give him a better candidate than the Republicans. But if the conference persisted in passing that resolution, he for one would withdraw from all participation in that movement. The resolution was beaten by a vote of 29 to 11. The conference adjourned just before 2 o'clock, when the State Committee named above met and elected Dr. Swinburne, of Albany, as Chairman. An Executive Committee, consisting of Dr. John Swinburne, Horace White, F. W. Whitridge, R. R. Bowker, J. Schoenhof, Dr. S. S. Guy, George W. Green, H. S. Van Dusen, and W. A. White, was appointed.

### *A TRIBUTE TO GEN. GRANT.*

EX-ATTORNEY-GENERAL TAFT'S ESTIMATE OF HIS CHARACTER AND ABILITY.

CINCINNATI, April 22.—Ex-Attorney-General Taft, addressing the Grant Club of this city, paid the following tribute to the ex-President: "I have never known passion to rise higher, or imagination to be more fertile, than in the opposition to Grant. I need not tell you what I think of Gen. Grant, in honor of whom this club is formed. I have had some opportunity to know him, and I tell you plainly that he is, if I have any way of judging, an honest, straightforward man. There is no hypocrisy about him. If he means anything he will say so, and you will find him where you expect to find him if he has given you reason to think so; and if he has made any promise he will keep it. He is as simple and straightforward as any man I ever met and he is a man with a head on his shoulders; a man whose thought is quick and sound. His conclusions on facts which are presented to him are almost infallible. But no man without the facts can judge rightly, and Gen. Grant is liable, as all men are, to be imposed upon. But a sound heart and a sound head are possessed by Gen. Grant."

### *MORE GRANT LOCAL DELEGATES.*

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 22.—The Republicans of Charleston County held their convention to-day, and elected 17 delegates to the State Convention. A resolution was introduced instructing the delegation to support Gen. Grant, but while this was clearly the sentiment of nine-tenths of the members, who vociferously applauded the General's name when it was mentioned, it was against the programme arranged by the "machine" politicians, through whose plausible and ingenious arguments it was defeated by a small majority. It was subsequently ascertained that 12 of the 17 delegates are in favor of instructing the Chicago delegation for Grant, two support Blaine, and three are waiting for something to turn up.

## AFFAIRS IN FOREIGN LANDS

### *LORD HARTINGTON SUMMONED TO WINDSOR CASTLE.*

LORD BEACONSFIELD'S RESIGNATION ACCEPTED—NOTHING KNOWN REGARDING THE LIBERAL LEADER'S CONFERENCE WITH THE QUEEN—PROBABLE SELECTION OF MR. GLADSTONE AS PREMIER.

WINDSOR CASTLE, April 22.—The Queen has accepted the resignation of Lord Beaconsfield as Prime Minister, and has sent a special messenger to Lord Hartington, desiring his attendance at the Castle.

LONDON, April 22.—Lord Hartington started for Windsor Castle at 1 o'clock this afternoon. The *Evening Standard* says: "The Queen's messenger, after delivering dispatches to Lord Hartington this morning, proceeded to the residence of Earl Granville, but it is uncertain whether Earl Granville has also been summoned to Windsor Castle."

Lord Hartington went to Windsor Castle alone, and it is believed in political circles that he will advise the Queen to summon Mr. Gladstone to form a Cabinet.

The Press Association says: "We understand on good authority that Lord Hartington, after consultation with the other Liberal leaders, determined not to undertake to form a Government. Representations have been made to Mr. Gladstone which, it is said, will induce him to form a Government if he receives the expected invitation from the Queen."

Lord Hartington left Windsor in the 4:15 P. M. train, walking from the castle to the railway station in a drenching shower. Nothing is known in London of the result of his interview with the Queen.

A Dublin correspondent says the disagreement between Messrs. Shaw and Parnell as to the prudence of holding a meeting of the Irish members before Parliament assembles is apparently irreconcilable, it being really a question of leadership. The *Freeman's Journal* now thinks that the projected meeting had better be abandoned. Mr. Shaw will have done his duty, and the responsibility for failure will fall on other shoulders.

DUBLIN, April 22.—Messrs. O'Donoghue, Biggar, Byrne, Commins, Marum, and O'Connor, (Home Rulers,) support Mr. Charles S. Parnell in opposing the holding of a conference by the Home Rule Party on the 27th inst., but Mr. O'Donnell supports the holding of a conference. Messrs. Gill, Barry, and McCoan have requested the withdrawal of their names from the requisition convening a meeting for the 29th inst., as Mr. Parnell was not previously consulted. Mr. Justin McCarthy believes the requisition was premature and not sufficiently representative.

LONDON, April 23.—The *Daily News* says nothing can be publicly stated until after Lord Hartington has again visited the Queen. The entire Liberal party, however, believe that Mr. Gladstone will be summoned.

The *Standard* says: "It is understood that a Baronetcy will be conferred upon Sir Edward Watkin for his services in the development of commerce and railway industries in the United Kingdom and colonies.

A scheme has been drawn up, with the approval of the Canadian Government, for the establishment of an army reserve, to consist of 10,000 men drawn from the Dominion Militia, who will be liable to service in the Dominion, England, or abroad in the event of Great Britian being involved in war.

Lord Hartington, after his return from Windsor, had a conference with Lords Granville and Wolverton, and Messrs. Gladstone and Forster.

The *Post* says: "It is understood Lord Hartington, when at Windsor, frankly told the Queen he would recommend that Mr. Gladstone or Lord Granville be consulted. He was then empowered to see Mr. Gladstone and Lord Granville."

### *THE RELIEF OF IRISH DISTRESS.*

COURTESIES TO THE OFFICERS OF THE CONSTELLATION—WHAT IS TO BE DONE WITH THE CARGO.

LONDON, April 22.—Lord Mayor Gray, of Dublin, has invited the officers of the United States frigate Constellation to a ball at the Mansion House, and the officers have accepted the invitation.

The Mayor of Cork and a deputation of citizens visited the Constellation to-day and invited Capt. Potter and his officers to a civic banquet. The Captain accepted the invitation, and intimated that he and his officers should first fulfill an engagement to banquet with the Committee of the New-York *Herald* Relief Fund. It has been arranged that the Constellation shall discharge at Cork, from which place her cargo will be conveyed to Galway by the British man-of-war Valorous. The Duke of Edinburgh, Admiral Superintendent of the Naval Reserves, will arrive in Cork to-morrow, *(Friday,) in connection with the operations for* the relief of Irish distress.

### *GREECE AND HER NEIGHBORS.*

COMPLAINTS MADE TO THE POWERS OF INFRACTIONS OF THE BERLIN TREATY.

ATHENS, April 22.—The Greek Chamber of Deputies has passed the Army Reorganization bill, reducing the force from 17,000 to 12,000 men, and substituting volunteering for conscription.

M. Tricoupis, President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs, has lately addressed two circulars to the signatories of the treaty of Berlin. One of the circulars draws attention to the increase of brigandage in Thessaly. According to reports of Greek Consuls and Consular Agents, there is great danger that the whole country will be overrun. There are 600 brigands about Mount Olympus, and the Districts of Trikhala, Kardidja, Pharsalia, and Cassia are also infested. New murders and abductions are reported daily. People are afraid to leave the towns. Trade is stopped, and the civil and military authorities are powerless. The second circular says: "The Greek Consuls at Janina and Prevesa report that the Governors-General of Epirus and Salonica, acting under instructions from the Porte, have conferred with the Notables of Prevesa, Paramythia, Margartili, and Philiata to devise means to throw obstacles in the way of the commission, which is to be intrusted by the powers with the delimitation of the new frontier. The resistance of the Albanians is being organized."

A Vienna correspondent remarks that while the Greek Consular reports on affairs in Epirus and Thessaly are not the most trustworthy source of information, still their general tenor as given in these circulars, making due allowance for exaggeration, may be credited as correct.

### *CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.*

LONDON, April 22.—Five hundred emigrants, including several Scotch farmers, left Glasgow for America this morning.

During a gale yesterday on the Scottish coast, 19 fishermen were drowned.

Lord Archibald Campbell will sail for Canada on Saturday next, to visit his brother, Lord Lorne, Governor-General of the Dominion.

Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Victoria, Australia, who is on his way to England, and who will be, it is said, invited to contest an Irish constituency as a Home Ruler, has arrived in Paris. The *Post* says: "We understand that Sir Charles G. Duffy left the colony for a short period, and that he intends publishing a history of Ireland."

The world-renowned short-horn cow, the First Duchess of Oneida, by the Tenth Duke of Thorndale, belonging to Lord Skelmersdale, is dead. She died of congestion of the liver. She was bought by Lord Skelmersdale in 1873 for $30,600.

A Paris correspondent says: "The Committee of the Comédie Française has unanimously resolved to sue Sara Bernhardt for breach of contract. She is now at her residence at Sainte Adresse, near Havre. She has declared to an interviewer her resolution to devote herself to painting and sculpture, and to play no longer except in fulfilling her English engagement. The correspondent says her vows must not be taken too seriously."

At the inquiry by the Board of Trade into the Tay bridge disaster, Mr. Henry Law, the civil engineer, testified regarding the strength of the material of the piers, and stated that whereas the specifications required a tensile strength of 21 tons to the square inch, some of the tie-bars gave way in testing at a tensile strength of 15 tons to the square inch. He said some of the rivet-holes were too large for the bolts. Several nuts were defective, and in each of the two piers two columns were cracked and had bands around them. The inquiry was then adjourned.

MADRID, April 22.—It is expected that the Chamber of Deputies will to-morrow vote the article on the Cuban budget authorizing the Government to open negotiations with the United States for a treaty of commerce. The Deputies who advocate protection will propose an amendment demanding that any such treaty shall be ratified by both houses of the Cortes.

ROME, April 22.—Signor Giovanni Ferenzona, the newspaper correspondent, whose assassination at Leghorn has been previously announced, was mortally wounded by three dagger-thrusts from behind. He had strength enough to pursue his assailant a short distance. His will, prepared apparently in anticipation of this event, declares that he was assassinated for the House of Savoy, and commends his wife and family to the King. Besides the notorious volumes entitled, "Garibaldi, the Ingrate," and "Garibaldi, the Politician," of which he was the author, a third volume by him, called "An Anecdotal Story of Garibaldi, the Ingrate," was on the eve of publication.

### *TROUBLES WITH THE INDIANS.*

PUNISHING MARAUDING APACHES—THE CHEYENNES AND THEIR CHILDREN.

CHICAGO, April 22.—A special dispatch from Santa Fé, New-Mexico, to the *Times* says: "After the fight of April 7, in Elbrello Cañon, in the San Andre Mountains, Gen. Hatch, in pursuance of his plan, concentrated his forces, with orders to report to him on April 12, at Mescalero Agency. The movement was successful, and on April 12 Gen. Hatch's corps, reinforced by four companies of the Tenth Cavalry, under command of Gen. Grierson, surrounded the agency, and made prisoners of about 460 warriors of the Mescalero Apaches, together with the old men, women, and children of the tribe. Over 200 mules and horses were captured, which were at once transferred to the Government pack trains. Much stolen stock was also found, which was ordered by Gen. Hatch to be returned to its owners on proper identification. As the Indians were being disarmed, 30 of them made a break for liberty, and in the attempt 14 of the party were killed by the troops. Sixteen of the Apaches escaped. This would not have happened but for the women and children, who were in the way. On April 13, one of the escaped warriors came in and gave himself up, stating that when they were disarmed and dismounted they expected to be hanged. Immediately after this, Gen. Hatch placed the Indians under a strong guard, and sent the rest of his command after the escaped Mescaleros and the bands of Mescaleros and Warm Spring Apaches which were supposed to be in the Sacramento and Guadaloupe Mountains. Gen. Grierson and command moved on the east side of the mountains. Major Morrow's battalion, with which Gen. Hatch has his head-quarters, took the west side of the mountains. Capt. Carroll's battalion, now commanded by Lieut. Susack, and Capt. Hooker's battalion moved over the mountain trails due south. After a march of 85 miles in 36 hours, with little or no water, Major Morrow's command, on April 17, struck a small party of hostiles in Dog Cañon, between the Sacramento and Guadaloupe Mountains, routing them, with a loss of three left dead, and capturing 30 head of stock.

Of the soldiers wounded in the fight of April 7, four have died up to this time, and there are doubts of the recovery of Capt. Carroll.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The following telegram was received at the War Department to-day:

CHICAGO, April 21.

*Gen. E. D. Townsend, Washington:*

The following dispatch from Gen. Pope is forwarded for the information of the General of the Army. I respectfully join with Gen. Pope in asking for the suspension of the order for some time. We are now reaching the period of the year when Indians are the most easily stirred up.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, April 21.

The following has just been received:

RENO, Indian Territory, April 20.

*Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.:*

Agent Miles received instructions from the Interior Department this morning to take from Little Chief's band of Cheyennes a number of children *and put them to school. Clark informs me that* Little Chief was promised, while in Washington, that he would not be compelled to pursue this course with the children of his band. I am of the opinion that Little Chief will not comply with Agent Miles's demand for the children. I request that if I Company, Twenty-third Infantry, can be spared from duty at Caldwell, that it be directed to report to me. If I am compelled to make a round up I shall need the company. The demand for the children will not be made for several days.

RANDALL, Commanding.

As the execution or attempted execution of the order mentioned will be sure to create very serious trouble, if not an open outbreak of the Northern Cheyennes, who are and have been very much discontented; and as its immediate or remote execution does not seem to warrant such dangerous consequences, I respectfully urge that it be recalled or suspended for some time. Its execution now would entail the necessity of increasing the force at Reno, and might make it impossible to send more troops to McKenzie. Please telegraph me as soon as possible, as I must be prepared.

JOHN POPE, Brevet Major-General.

A telegram has been received at the War Department from Major-Gen. McDowell, dated "Presidio, San Francisco, April 20," stating that "on the 28th of March last, the Chimahuasas band of Piutes, on the California side of the Colorado, near Ehrenberg, killed two men of the Colorado Irrigating Company, and left, going north toward Fort Mojave. It is reported they have since killed a mail-rider. The department commander has sent cavalry and infantry after the fugitives, and sent runners to open communications with them, and tell them to return, and that they will be protected in their rights after surrendering the murderers." The commander is awaiting negotiations before beginning hostilities. "For a war would be unwise if possible to avoid it, as the Chimahuasas are part of the Piute people, numbering some 2,000, and extending into Utah and Nevada." The probable cause of these crimes is mentioned as being "the depreciation of their only tillable land by the Colorado Irrigation Company." The lands it held, however, are being worked under the Desert Land law.

### *A CURIOUS POLITICAL CASE.*

DES MOINES, Iowa, April 22.—The Supreme Court has had before it a case from Jasper County, wherein a Greenbacker and an Anti-Monopolist agreed to take a county office for less than the legal salary, and to return the surplus to the county if elected. The decision was that the election was void and the proffer a bribery of the voters.

### *COLORADO REPUBLICANS.*

DENVER, Col., April 22.—The Republican State Central Committee met to-day, and called the convention to elect delegates to Chicago to meet in this city May 25.

### *SCHOONERS ASHORE.*

GREAT NECK, Long Island, April 22.—The schooner James Fleming, of Brooklyn, Capt. Scott, sand laden, sprung a leak this afternoon, and was run ashore in Cow Bay Harbor.

FLUSHING, Long Island, April 22.—The schooner Walter Britt, of Hoboken, ran ashore at Rooley Point, Long Island Sound, in the fog, Tuesday night, and was floated to-day.

## THE MADISON-AVENUE RUIN.

### *FOUR LIVES LOST BY THE DISASTER ON WEDNESDAY NIGHT.*

DEATH OF COL. WILLIAM M. TILESTON IN ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL—SCENES IN AND NEAR THE GARDEN YESTERDAY—THE FAIR INDEFINITELY POSTPONED—NEARLY $20,000 WORTH OF PICTURES KNOWN TO BE RUINED—MANY OTHERS STILL BURIED BENEATH THE FALLEN BRICK AND TIMBER.

Another name was added to the list of deaths caused by the Madison-Square Garden disaster by the decease yesterday morning of Col. William M. Tileston, of No. 11 East Thirty-eighth-street. Col. Tileston had just left the building, and turned to walk up Madison-avenue, when the wall fell and buried him beneath a pile of bricks and broken timber. Both of his legs and his left arm were broken. He also received a severe cut in the head. When released from the débris he was placed in an ambulance, and, at his own request, driven to St. Luke's Hospital, in West Fifty-fourth-street, instead of to his own house. It was believed from the first that his injuries would terminate fatally, and as he was very weak from loss of blood and the terrible shock to which he had been subjected, no attempt to submit him to surgical treatment was made. Soon after reaching the hospital he became unconscious, and remained in that condition until 3:30 yesterday morning. In the meantime, his friends had been notified of his whereabouts, and when he regained consciousness he found his wife, his mother, his children, and a few intimate friends at his bedside. He sank rapidly, and at 4 o'clock died, while suffering the most excruciating pain. Col. Tileston leaves a wife and four children—three boys and one girl.

The scene in and around the Garden yesterday, was a desolate one. The gaudy decorations of the interior seemed a ghastly mockery to the hundred or more men and women who wandered about with saddened faces, and conversed in hushed tones over the tragic ending of the Hahnemann Fair. The entire expenses of the fair had been realized during the first week, and but for the disaster of Wednesday night, a magnificent return would have been made to the hospital. The entrance on Madison-avenue was closed, doubly guarded by a dangerous wall, which might fall at any moment, and by a posse of policemen, who prevented all comers from passing above Twenty-sixth-street or below Twenty-seventh-street, on the avenue. The Fourth-avenue entrance was strictly guarded by a force of police and two vigilant doormen, who refused admission to all not having imperative business within the walls. Hundreds of curious persons applied at this door during the day, and hundreds were turned away. Then they filed westward on Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets, and, passing to Madison-avenue, added to the number of idlers who stood and gazed on the front of the building, with its caved-in roof, and the pile of bricks and mortar and timbers which disfigured the street. Barricades of huge joists, mounted on barrels and wooden horses, were thrown across the the avenue, from Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets, and none but policemen were allowed to pass their boundaries. The entire block was closed for the day, and omnibuses and other vehicles were forced to make a detour on Fourth-avenue to pass either up or down Madison-avenue. The wall of the Garden, to the south of the breach, jutted out threateningly for a distance of some three feet, and, as one of the officers said, there was no knowing at what instant the remaining portion might give way. The dead horses had been removed during the night by officers of Mr. Bergh's society, but the wrecks of the two carriages which were smashed under the falling wall remained, half buried in the bricks and timbers. No attempt was made during the day to clear the street of this obstruction, and nobody on the ground seemed to know whose business it was to do this, or whether it was anybody's business at all.

Within the building, the managers of the Hahnemann Fair went about gloomily, making preparations to close up the exhibition which had ended so disastrously. A rope was stretched across the west end of the building about 20 feet from the gallery, and beyond this the Police refused to pass any person until the Coroner had viewed the scene of the calamity. The Executive Committee of the fair held a meeting at 11 o'clock in the morning, to decide upon the proper course to pursue. It was a very solemn meeting, and lasted but a few minutes. Sinclair Tousey occupied the chair, and upon the suggestion of Mr. Albert Mackay, the Superintendent, it was decided to close the Fair at once, and to leave the date and place of its reopening indefinite for the present. All commission goods are to be returned to their owners at once, the bulky articles belonging to the management are to be properly stored, and the lighter articles are to remain in the custody of the ladies having charge of the booths. The Twenty-second Regiment Armory was tendered to the committee for the purpose of continuing the Fair next month, but no definite action was taken on this offer. The committee then rose to sit again this morning, and the work of taking down the booths and removing the goods began immediately, and was continued all day long.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon Coroner Brady arrived at the Garden in company with a jury which he had summoned, consisting of the following gentlemen: J. Stuart, No. 329 Fourth-avenue; Horace Doty, No. 420 Fourth-avenue; H. T. Elton, No. 414 Fourth-avenue; S. Clark, No. 430 Fourth-avenue; A. Gould, No. 410 Fourth-avenue; William Shumway, No. 392 Fourth-avenue; Theodore A. Treibert, No. 393 Fifth-avenue; E. W. Beyer, No. 393 Fifth-avenue; William T. Blauvelt, No. 15 East Twenty-seventh-street; E. Purcell, No. 431 West Fifty-seventh-street, and John J. O'Brien, No. 397 Fourth-avenue. This party ascended at once to the second story of the building, and passed into what was the Art Gallery of the Hahnemann Fair. They viewed the wreck from all points, examined the rafters and trusses, and tested the cement by rolling it between their fingers to judge of its adhesiveness. A view of the ruins seemed to settle the fact that the wall had not fallen first, as originally supposed, but that the truss which supported the roof had broken, and the whole weight of the roof pushing outward on the wall had forced it into the street. The inner half of the roof rested slantingly on the floor, like a half-lowered canopy, while the outer part had sunk flat with the floor, crushing beneath it pictures, tables, and chairs. The roof itself was a very heavy one, being covered with tarred paper and sand. The tie beams upon which the truss rested had given way beneath the weight, and the truss itself in falling had broken completely in two in the centre. The crash had extended just beyond the light partition which separated the Art Gallery from the dancing-hall, and the exposed truss of the latter room showed precisely, by comparison with the fallen joists, how the accident had happened. Having made a thorough examination of the premises, Coroner Brady dismissed the jury for the present, informing them that he would probably be ready to begin with the inquest next Tuesday, after which he would continue it from day to day, until he obtained sufficient testimony to place the responsibility for the loss of life where it properly belonged. Meanwhile, he said, the ruins would be examined by building experts, so that the views of skillful and unprejudiced artisans may be presented for the guidance of the jury.

The paintings which were rescued from the Art Gallery, where the disaster occurred, were the main subject of solicitude in the Garden, and the owners of valuable pictures which had been loaned to the fair were constantly coming to search for their treasures, or to learn their fate. Many went away rejoicing, having recovered their paintings in perfect condition; others found their property almost totally ruined, and still others received the poor satisfaction of learning that their pic

tures were still buried in the ruins of the fallen roof. The pictures which had been rescued were in charge of the Art Committee, and those not entirely ruined were arranged standing against the north gallery of the building. On the floor in the centre of the old ellipse, lay all that remained of Lamenais's "The Wreckers," owned by George A. Leavitt, and valued at $6,000. It had been torn lengthwise, entirely through the centre, a large piece of the left-hand corner was missing, and what remained was punched with holes, and so bent and scarred as to be almost beyond recognition as a work of art. This painting suffered more than any other in the collection of 130 pieces. But 12 of these, so far recovered, are so badly injured as to be considered almost ruined, 5 are damaged to such an extent that much labor will be required to restore them, and the remainder are either perfect or but slightly damaged. The paintings classed as ruined by the committee, with the artists and their owners, are as follows:

I. AN UNNAMED PICTURE, by Vernet, marked No. 30 in the catalogue, valued at $500.
II. SUNNY BANKS OF THE AUSABLE, by H. W. Robbins, $1,000.
III. NEW-JERUSALEM, by George Inness, owned by Clark Bell, $5,000.
IV. ANCIENT RUINS, by Frank Waller, $300.
V. MORNING DREAM, by George Baker, owned by Edward Sturges, $800.
VI. BY-GONES, by S. R. Macknight, $125.
VII. IN THE FOREST, by John L. Fitch, $900.
VIII. AT WALTON, N. J., by Joseph Lyman, Jr., $100.
IX. THE WRECKERS, by Lamenais, owned by George A. Leavitt, $6,000.
X. BALTIMORE, 1862, by S. R. Gifford, $1,000.
XI. BIVOUAC OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT, at Arlington Heights, 1861, by S. R. Gifford, $1,000.
XII. BOON ISLAND LIGHT, by William F. De Haas, $1,500.

The actual damage to the above cannot be estimated. It is possible that some of them may be partially restored by artistic treatment. The following five the committee feel can be restored:

I. THE ISLAND OF SALAMIS, from tomb of Themistocles, by L. De Forest, valued at $500.
II. SETTLER ON THE BORDERS OF LAKE GEORGE, by James W. Embury.
III. FONDAMENTA NUOVE, Venice, by H. A. Ferguson.
IV. GRANDMOTHER'S BLESSING, by R. Epp, owned by J. M. Fiske.
V. GATHERING SEA-WEED, by John C. Wiggins, owned by R. M. Olyphant.

Following is the list of those still in the ruins, and which, in all probability, are utterly destroyed:

I. EIN GRUSS, by G. Max, owned by F. R. Halsey.
II. SCENERY IN PASSAIC COUNTY, N. J., by David Johnson, owned by C. T. Harbeck.
III. AN UNNAMED PAINTING, marked No. 68 in catalogue.
IV. IRIS VERSICOLOR, by Miss May Warner, L. T. Warner.
V. AN ARMORER, by Simonetti, F. R. Halsey.
VI. A VIGNETTE, by Sanguinetti.
VII. MONKS AT FIESOLE, by E. Vedder, Laura C. Bullard.
VIII. PORTRAIT OF EMILY BLISS GOULD, by G. P. A. Healy, estate of late Dr. Gould.
IX. THE KITCHEN GARDEN, by J. Wells Champney.
X. MARKET DAY IN BRITTANY, by Samuel Colman.
XI. ON THE COAST OF BRITTANY, by U. Boutin, Knoedler & Co.
XII. LAYING DOWN THE LAW, by T. W. Wood.
XIII. AN ARAB CAFE IN ALGIERS, by William Sartain.
XIV. FRUIT, by John Lane.
XV. SUNSET ON LONG ISLAND SOUND, by M. F. H. De Haas.
XVI. A RHODE ISLAND BARN-YARD, by William Whittredge.
XVII. CROSSING THE DESERT, by R. Swain Gifford, N. Sarony.
XVIII. WINTER IN THE COUNTRY, by James C. Thom.
XIX. A NEW-ENGLAND HOMESTEAD, by A. F. Bellows.
XX. YUCCA LILIES, by Mrs. J. E. Baker.
XXI. SCENERY ON THE WISSAHICKON, by David Johnson.
XXII. L'ENFANT DE METZ, by La Creche, F. Sturges.
XXIII. MIDSUMMER, by L. M. Miles.
XXIV. THE BIRTHDAY GIFT, by Frost Johnson.
XXV. LANDSCAPE WITH DOGS, by R. M. Shurtleff, H. D. Cone.
XXVI. THE HUNTER'S STORY, by F. Keller, F. R. Halsey.

The Art Committee had a meeting during the afternoon, but took no steps to unearth these missing pictures. From conversation with members of the committee, the TIMES reporter inferred that nothing will be done in this direction until it is definitely decided whether anybody, and if so, who, is responsible for the damage done. The collection was insured for $150,000 against fire, but this will not cover the damages from this accident. The committee will hold another meeting to-day, when it is possible that some active steps may be determined on to regain the buried pictures.

During the day, Mr. Skit, the agent of Mr. Vanderbilt, notified the Westminster Kennel Club that if it would postpone the dog show for two weeks the Garden would be placed at their disposal on the same terms as those which were given it for next week. As soon as the Coroner's jury had examined the premises, Mr. Skit left the building to make preparations for repairs. Capt. Berghold told him that the walls now standing need propping up, and that the mortar used is bad. He said that the building would be made perfectly safe, and the work will begin at once.

Of course, the main subject of conversation in the building during the day was the disaster and its causes. Mr. W. J. Swan, who had charge of the dancing-room on Wednesday night, was very indignant at the report which was circulated that the gentlemen had run away and left the ladies to care for themselves when the accident occurred. He says that when the wall fell it seemed as though a tornado swept through the dance hall. The door was closed by the falling roof, and the gentlemen could not have run away had they wanted to. They were penned in, and were not able to escape until the door was broken in for them. Mr. Swan also complains that Mr. Mackay, when he warned the inmates of the Art Gallery, left them in the dance hall to their fate without a word. Mr. Mackay explains this by saying that the crash came while he was on his way to warn the dancers. There was much indirect discussion among the ladies and gentlemen connected with Fair, on the question as to whether or not Mr. Vanderbilt is liable in damages to them for the breaking up of their enterprise, and one young lady hinted that he could claim no rent for the building, but the majority were cautious about answering questions, and left the reporters to infer many things, which they absolutely refused to either verify or deny.

## THE LATE WILLIAM M. TILESTON.

### SKETCH OF HIS LIFE—A LEADING SPORTSMAN—FOREBODINGS AS TO THE DOG-SHOW.

William M. Tileston was born in New-Rochelle in 1838, and was consequently in his forty-second year at the time of his death. He received a thorough collegiate education, and soon after obtaining his majority he went to China as the representative of Oliphant & Co. He remained there several years and then returned to California, where he purchased a ranch at Los Angeles. While at the latter place he married. A few years after the war he came to this City, and soon attracted attention by a series of well-written articles on sporting life in China and California, which were published in the *Spirit of the Times*, the *Turf, Field and Farm*, and the *Forest and Stream*. He then became editor of the kennel department of the last-named journal, and continued in that position until June, 1877, when he established the *Country*. When this paper ceased to exist, in October of the following year, he returned to the *Forest and Stream*, but resigned in November last to become a member of the firm of Nixon & Tileston, mining brokers, at No. 61 Broadway. His new business was prospering, and being in the prime of life and in the best of health, his prospects were exceedingly flattering when death came to blast them. He was over six feet in height, and splendidly proportioned. In manner he was a generous, whole-souled, cultured gentleman, conscientious to a fault. He was greatly beloved by all who knew him, and, owing to the peculiarity and variety of his pursuits, he enjoyed an unusually extended acquaintance in all parts of the country. Superintendent Lincoln was flooded with telegrams yesterday inquiring as to his condition. He compiled several standard works on dogs and contributed numerous articles of a sporting nature to the daily newspapers and to *Scribner's Monthly*. Mr. Tileston was a born sportsman in the best sense of the term. He was a famous shot, and was regarded as an authority on the subject of dogs. His love for these amounted to a passion, and he always kept a large kennel of fine animals. At the time of his death he owned the champion black-and-tan setter bitch Lou and three of her puppies; the English setter bitch Psyche and four of her puppies; the English setter dog Pongo, and the Clumber spaniels Trimbush and Fairy. Lou has taken numberless prizes. The English setters are by Major Fernley's famous Laverack dog Frank, out of Rhoda, litter sister to Rev. J. Cumming Macdona's Ranger. They were only recently imported. The Clumbers were imported direct from the Duke of Newcastle's kennels. The Wyoming, which arrived yesterday, brought, consigned to Mr. Tileston, a celebrated fox-terrier bitch named Music, in pup to the famous dog Wonder. Music took a prize at the last Dublin show. The Italy, which also arrived yesterday, had on board a fox-terrier puppy, a present to him from Mr. Dalziel, editor of the London *Field*. Mr. Tileston was one of the founders of the Westminster Kennel Club, and was the originator and principal manager of its annual bench shows. A short time ago, while conversing with the writer about the coming show, he remarked that he wished it was over. "I don't know why it is," he said, "but I never felt so nervous about anything in my life. I have not actually been able to sleep for several nights past and I am afraid this will continue until it is ended." The writer suggested that there seemed no reason for any such feeling—that the previous shows had been great successes, and that the indications were that this would surpass them all. "I know," was the response, "but the responsibility seems to be much greater than I ever felt it before. We have a very large sum of money already invested for printing, postage, rent, &c., and a thousand things might happen between now and the 26th to upset the whole thing. Suppose a fire should break out in the garden, for instance, where would be?" The writer answered that it would be time enough to feel bad about that when it happened. "That's true, too," said Mr. Tileston. "I know it's foolish, but I can't shake the feeling off. In any event, this will be the last time I will manage a bench show." The next day, during the O'Leary walk, a fire was discovered under the seats in the Garden, but was extinguished before any damage was done. Meeting the writer again Mr. Tileston mentioned this circumstance, and remarked that his forebodings had nearly proved true. He did not then realize how correctly he had prophesied; but there seems to be no question that he had a strong presentiment of coming danger. Mr. Walter Webb, who was with him when killed, told the story of the accident to the writer last evening. Together they went to the Garden for the purpose of conferring with the managers of the fair in regard to getting early possession of the building. The interview was eminently satisfactory. Arrangements had been made for taking all the lumber for the stalls into the Garden yesterday morning, and for beginning the work of putting them up at 11 o'clock on Saturday night, and the ornaments and decorations in use at the fair had been purchased at a reasonable price. Having a little business to transact at the Brunswick Hotel, they started out together, telling Mrs. Tileston, who was in the Garden, that they would return in a few minutes. As they reached the sidewalk Mr. Tileston was stopped by a policeman on duty there, who desired a friend to be appointed as special detective during the show. They stood conversing in regard to the man's qualifications for some minutes, and Mr. Tileston having given the required promise, the policeman thanked them and walked away. They then proceeded on their way. Before they had taken more than three or four steps Mr. Webb heard two loud cracks from the doomed building. With a quick intuition of danger he grasped Mr. Tileston's arm and shouted, "Jump, Tileston!" at the same time making a spring toward the street himself. Mr. Tileston, instead of obeying, merely turned and looked up in the direction of the noise. At that moment a stone or log struck Mr. Webb on the leg, breaking it, and hurling him to the ground, and then, as he describes it, the bricks and mortar swept over him like a wave. When he recovered his senses, all he could see of Mr. Tileston was his arm sticking up from a pile of débris. Behind them lay the dead body of a woman who had emerged from the Garden just behind them. Mr. Tileston leaves a widow and four small children—three boys and a girl. His body was taken to the residence of his brother, who is a merchant of this City, No. 146 West Fifty-seventh-street, whence his funeral will take place to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock. Another brother is a Superintendent of the Erie Railway line between Binghamton and Susquehanna.

## THE OTHER DEATHS.

The following are the names of the killed:

CONNOLLY, MARY ANN, nurse-maid in the employ of Mrs. Hegeman. Her body was identified at the Morgue by her father at an early hour yesterday morning, and was then taken to his home, at No. 737 Tenth-avenue.

HEGEMAN, MRS. ANNA B., wife of W. A. Ogden Hegeman and sister-in-law of Chauncey M. Depew. She was 38 years old and the mother of two young children. Mrs. Hegeman was of a generous nature, and was prominently connected with many charities in the City. Her father-in-law is Treasurer of the Hahnemann Hospital, and she was one of the managers of the Hahneman Fair, and assisted at Tables Nos. 1, 2, and 3. The funeral will take place from Grace Church on Sunday morning, and the remains will be interred in the family plot in Greenwood Cemetery.

WILLETTS, MRS. ANNIE, of Bayside, Long Island. In company with Miss Viola Blodgett, of No. 170 Lexington-avenue, she was escorted to the fair by Mr. L. Lehman. They were walking toward the ticket office at the Madison-avenue entrance when the crash came. Mrs. Willetts turned and ran to the street, but before she could clear the sidewalk she was caught by the falling wall and buried in the débris. Her body was taken to the Morgue, where it remained until yesterday afternoon, when, at the request of Mr. Effingham Lawrence, a Flushing undertaker was allowed to remove it to Bayside. Mrs. Willetts was 29 years old, and was the widow of the late Samuel Willetts, grandson of the millionaire of that name. Her father was ex-Mayor Andrew H. Mickle. Her funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon from Mr. Lawrence's residence, at Bayside.

## THE INJURED.

The following were among the injured:

BLODGETT, MISS VIOLA, of No. 170 Lexington-avenue. She accompanied Mrs. Willetts to the fair, and was knocked down by the falling bricks and timbers. She suffered internal injuries, but is out of danger. She was taken home.
COX, S. C. Slightly bruised.
DATER, LEANORD, of No. 14 West Forty-sixth-street. Contusions on the head and body.
DOWSE, E. L., of No. 29 Waverley-place, age 21. His left hand crushed.
HERRICK HENRY, of No. 68 West Forty-fourth-street. A broken arm.
HYDE, S. J. Slightly bruised.
KELLY, MICHEL. Slightly bruised.
LEHMAN, LEWIS, of No. 172 Lexington-avenue, the escort of Mrs. Willetts and Miss Blodgett. Struck by the falling débris, and his left foot crushed.
MONTGOMERY, A. Slightly bruised.
SCONVILLE, ANN, of West Twenty-second-street. Fainted from fright, but was rescued after sustaining slight bruises.
SILVERMAN, AUGUST, musician. Slightly bruised.
SMITH, JAMES, of Flushing. Contusions.
STILLMAN, MISS JOSIE, of No. 7 West Thirty-second-street. Severely injured internally.
THOMPSON, ERNEST A., of No. 298 Madison-avenue. Slightly bruised and cut on the head.
WALTER, WEBB, of No. 14 West Thirty-eighth-street. Severely bruised and cut on the head and his left leg fractured.

## WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

### WORK DONE IN A DRIVING HURRY—WERE THE WALLS SOUND?

The question which naturally suggested itself to every one who saw or heard of the accident was as to the responsibility. "Who is responsible?" was asked by all; and there was an almost unanimous concurrence of the opinion on the night of the disaster that the Building Department was to blame in allowing a building to go up which fell within a few weeks of its erection. But at the department yesterday, and in other quarters, it was asserted that the wall was sound, but that the trusses of the roof had broken, and in their fall forced the wall out. The responsibility for this was laid on the shoulders of Mr. Thomas J. O'Connor, the carpenter. Superintendent Dudley displayed the plans and specifications, with the official report of the inspectors, and referred with much satisfaction to the fact that he had disapproved the first plans and caused what was regarded as safer plans to be adopted. The first specifications were filed on the 24th of last November, and it was intended to raise this portion of the wall and to put a new roof on this section of the building. On the following day Inspector E. C. Maloy reported that the old wall on the Madison-avenue side, 12 inches thick for 15 feet up and thence to the top 8 inches, was settled and cracked, and he recommended that all this portion be taken down and a 12-inch wall be put up. On the 26th, Superintendent Dudley refused approval of the plans, and afterward sent a committee to inspect the place, consisting of Mr. Andrew Owens, Chief of the Bureau of Violations and Applications, and E. C. Maloy and Leander Buck, Inspectors. They recommended that all the cracked portion of the wall be taken down, and also that all 8-inch walls, where the alterations were to be made, be taken down and replaced with walls 12 inches thick. These recommendations were agreed to by the Harlem Railroad people, and the work was done in accordance with them. It was inspected in its daily progress by Inspector Bernard Reagan, who is not now in the department, having been discharged by Mr. Dudley, for what cause that gentleman could not remember. The architect was Mr. F. S. Curtis, the Engineer of the Harlem Railroad. According to the papers on file, the work was begun on Dec. 4, and completed the 28th of February last. (The carpenter, Mr. O'Connor, it will be seen, says that this special portion of the work was done in six weeks.) Mr. Dudley presented the following as the report of the Committee of Inspection he had sent to the scene of the accident yesterday morning:

NEW-YORK, April 22, 1880.

*Henry J. Dudley, Esq., Superintendent:*

In compliance with your order of this date, we have made an examination of the premises known as Madison-Avenue Garden, and find that the front wall on Madison-avenue, above the second-story floor beams, commencing about eight feet from the north-west corner of the building, and continuing about 100 feet, has fallen. The wall was 12 inches thick and composed of good material, and built in the best manner. But four months ago this front wall above the second-story floor beams was taken down, it being but eight inches, by order of this department, and the 12-inch wall substituted in place thereof. It is our opinion that the cause of the wall falling was that one of the trusses supporting the roof broke in the centre, and on its fall pushed out the wall.

FREDERICK DIAPER, Deputy Superintendent.
ANDREW OWENS, Chief of Bureau.
LANDER BUCK, Inspector.
E. C. MALOY, Inspector.

Superintendent Dudley agreed with his officers that the falling of the wall was due to the breaking of the A roof in the centre, and while one-half sunk down and still rested against the inner wall the other thrust the outer wall violently into the street. He insisted that the wall was well built, and said that Smith, Prodgers & Co., who built it, were among the best builders in the City. He thought that the dancing had been a chief cause of the accident, as the building was never intended for dancing purposes.

A reporter saw Mr. Smith, of this firm, who said that he had examined the ruins, and that he and a number of gentlemen who were with him and who were all engaged in one branch or another of the building trade, were entirely of one opinion as to the cause of the accident. They found the girders "shaken," that is, the wooden beams which formed the rafters and girders of the sloping roof, were all split and weakened by the intense heat from the vast number of gas-jets in the art gallery. This, of course, he said caused the roof to give way. Once a roof of that "A" formation began to fall in, no ordinary walls ever built could resist the force thus exerted to drive them outward. If the wall were five feet thick it would have to go. Portions of those walls are now lying on the street in huge unbroken masses, after falling 40 feet, and that, Mr. Smith thought, ought to be sufficient to demonstrate the character of the mason-work. "We want," he said, "to have the whole matter investigated closely by experts, who will prove exactly where the fault lies; for we are confident that our part of the work will be found without a single flaw or defect of any kind."

The gentlemen referred to by Mr. Smith were Mr. F. S. Curtis, the engineer; Mr. Van Arsdale and Mr. Berrian, of the Harlem Railroad. Mr. Curtis said that Mr. Vanderbilt had ordered a thorough investigation to determine if there was any defective work, and who had put it in. Mr. Vanderbilt himself, who returned early yesterday morning from Buffalo, was greatly shocked by the news of the accident. He was accessible to all who called at the offices of the company. A gentleman in high authority in the company said the company had not, as rumored, received a notification that the walls were unsafe. Responsible men were employed to construct the building, and the masons were the same firm who were engaged on Mr. Vanderbilt's private house. When, on Monday morning, word was received from the managers of the fair that there was a crack in the new wall, a competent mason was sent who reported that the wall was in a safe condition, and that the crack was one which might come in any new wall. "The company," said this gentleman, "will make a thorough investigation and gather all the facts of the case. As to legal responsibilities, that question will be settled hereafter. If the company can establish what it holds to be the fact—that it did all that prudent persons would do for the protection and safety of the public—then it will be vindicated from blame. If it is proved that the company did not take the proper precautions, it will be liable for damages. The company assert that it had no idea that the calamity could occur."

Mr. Alfred Mackay, the Superintendent of the fair, said he had sent for Mr. Van Arsdale, who has charge of renting the Garden for the Harlem Company. He came and examined the cracks in the wall and ceiling, and said that the plaster had crumbled in consequence of the heat, and advised that some paper be pasted over the cracks to prevent the plaster from falling. Mr. Van Arsdale also sent for one of the contractors, who said that the wall could not possibly fall, as he had taken pains to anchor it securely. All the injury that had been done could be repaired for $15.

The Building Inspectors and the masons having all declared that the walls were all right, and that the fault lay with the carpenter work of the roof, defects in the timbers having, it was asserted, been found, it became important to see what the carpenter had to say. Mr. Thomas J. O'Connor was found late last evening, he having been away in Brooklyn since early morning. He said that he had not been to examine the ruins, but should go the first thing in the morning. It was such a terrible calamity that he scarcely knew what to think. He had been told that they were laying the blame on his shoulders, but until he had seen for himself he did not know what to say. He would have to bear the blame if his work was in fault; but if not he did not want it all laid upon his shoulders. He did not want to blame anybody, but he was going to look for himself. Of course, the Building Department was very willing to shift the responsibility from them; but if that roof was not safe why did they not order a different one? The Inspector was there all the time. The beams were 6 by 8, as the specifications called for. All the work done was exactly what was called for in the contract. If the beams were not strong enough, the department had the power to order others to be put in. They were of the ordinary size for the work. They carried nothing but a light roof. May be that one of them broke; he could not tell. But he knew the whole work, wall and roof, was done in a driving hurry. The wall was scarcely up when he had the trusses on it. The whole job was done between the 1st of December and the 14th of January. They had to be ready on that day for a ball that was to take place. He remembered that on the Sunday morning at the time of the Women's Walk in the Garden it rained with great violence. The wall was then about ready for the roof, and he had 36 men waiting to go on with the work, intending to finish it as fast as possible. The rain, however, came down with such fury that the men could not work. All this water soaked into the just finished wall, which was entirely exposed. The manager of the walk, Mr. Rose, was in a great state of mind, threatening him [O'Connor] with suits for damages, and he had to get tarpaulins and canvas to cover the place and prevent the rain getting into the Garden. Everything was in a rush, building, carpenter-work, and all. For his part, he did not see how those beams could give way and throw out that wall so easily as it was said they had if the wall had been all sound. But on this he could not speak positively until he had seen the ruins. He was certain there should have been no dancing allowed in a building built as that was. It never could stand it. As to the cracking of plaster, green timber subjected to great heat would shrink, and the lath might curl and bend, but he did not think that the beams would shrink enough to hurt anything. Plaster would crack if the lath curled under the heat. Mr. O'Connor said that he had put in good material, and done all that was called for. He did not know yet whether his work was in fault, but whether it was or not this dreadful affair had taught him a lesson. He would never take another contract on short time. To do work as this had been done gave no man time to properly supervise it. It was the first time that anything had happened to any building he had put up, and he was so upset by it that he scarcely knew what to think or say. He was very sorry he had not been called in to examine the roof when it was thought to be cracking, for he could have readily discovered if there was anything wrong with it, and what the matter was.

## *APRIL WEDDINGS.*

### GILLMORE AND VAN KLEECK.

The altar of the Collegiate Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street, was decked with ferns and exotics in honor of the marriage of Miss Margaret Van Kleeck, daughter of Mrs. Margaret Budd, No. 164 Fifth-avenue, and Lieut. Quincy O'M. Gillmore, eldest son of Gen. Q. A. Gillmore, of the Engineer Corps, United States Army. The groom is at present an officer of the Eighth Cavalry, and, although still of youthful appearance, has been mentioned in general orders from the War Department for distinguished gallantry in the saddle. He was graduated at the West Point Military Academy in the Class of 1872, with a creditable record for scholarship. He accompanied his regiment to Western Texas and New-Mexico, where he has seen some severe service in fighting the Indians, and won a high reputation as a soldier. The bride, Miss Van Kleeck, is a niece of the Hon. A. A. Hardenbergh, formerly a member of Congress from the State of New-Jersey, and now President of the Hudson County National Bank, in Jersey City. She was attired in a magnificent toilet of white satin and silk, en train, of course, and bore in her hand a bridal bouquet. There were four bridesmaids—Miss Stokes, Miss Pryor, Miss Gallaudet, and Miss Attwater—each in a toilet of pure white, and bearing a bouquet. Lieut. Rossell acted as best man, and the four ushers, in full uniform, were Lieut. Coffin, of the Fifth Artillery; Lieut. Walker, of the Fifteenth Infantry; Lieut. Harrison, of the Second Artillery, and Lieut. Roessler, of the Engineer Corps. The latter, two by two, preceded the bridal party, down the central aisle. Then came the bridesmaids, two by two, with slow movement, while the organ caused the air to vibrate with music, and, lastly, followed the bride, leaning upon the arm of her escort, as the cortége sauntered down the aisle toward the altar railing, where, book in hand, stood the Rev. Dr. Ormiston and his assistant in the ceremony. Among the invited guests were the Hon. Mr. Hardenbergh, the Rev. Dr. Adams, Mr. Judson Hawley and wife, Mr. D. Duncan Vail, Mr. and Mrs. John Fitch, Mr. Eugene Plympton, Mr. Edward Colgate, and many others. A reception at the residence of the bride's mother followed the ceremony.

Mrs. John Aitken, of No. 31 West Fifty-second-street, gave a large reception last night in honor of the marriage of her daughter. The ceremony was performed at the house by the Rev. Dr. Taylor, of the Broadway Tabernacle. Entertainment was prepared for 700 guests.

## *LOSSES BY FIRE.*

At 1 o'clock yesterday morning the foundry and mill at North Danville, Va., owned by Mrs. A. M. Keen and leased to Flippen & Walker, was fired by an incendiary, and was destroyed. Mrs. Keen's loss is $16,000. The mill was insured in the London Assurance for $1,500; City of Richmond, $1,500; Virginia Fire and Marine, $2,500; North British and Mercantile, $2,000; Liverpool and London and Globe, $2,500. Flippen & Walker's loss on stock and machinery is $28,000. Insurance as follows: In the British-America, Pennsylvania, Western of Toronto, and Fire Association of Philadelphia, each, $2,900; Lycoming, $3,400; Kings County, $1,700.

A special dispatch to the Memphis *Evening Ledger* from Forest City, Ark., says: A fire broke out in the Planters' Hotel at 2 o'clock this (Thursday) morning, causing a conflagration in which 13 houses were destroyed. The hotel was unoccupied. It is supposed the fire was the work of an incendiary. The loss on the buildings is estimated at $10,000, and the damage to the goods of several firms at about $10,000. The wind was from the south, to which fact may be attributed the escape of the principal business portion of the city. Among the losers by fire are the firms of Williams & Co. and Fuzzle, Gwynne & Co.

The engine-house of the New-York and Harlem Railroad at Williamsbridge, a one-story stone and frame structure, was totally destroyed by fire last evening. Loss, $2,000; no insurance. The flames extended to an unoccupied two-story frame residence adjoining, owned by Ann Gaughan, which was damaged to the extent of $500.

Mitchell & Levy, printers and stationers, of No. 20 White-street, lost $2,500 by fire about 10 o'clock last evening, principally in damage to stock. Gaines & Co., paper-box makers, on the third floor, and Herman Tietjen, a restaurant-keeper in the basement, suffered $100 damage each. The origin of the fire is unknown.

The house of Elbert Ludlam, of Oyster Bay, Long Island, caught fire yesterday from burning brush, and was entirely consumed. Loss, $8,000; insurance, $5,000, in the Mutual, of Glen Cove.

# GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS.

## *ARMS FOR CUBAN INSURGENTS.*

### THE TROPIC LEAVES PHILADELPHIA ON WEDNESDAY WITH A FULL CARGO OF ARMS, AMMUNITION, &C.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.—More than the usual excitement and bustle might have been noticed during the early part of this week about Pier No. 7¼, on the Delaware, between Arch and Race streets, at which place was moored the clipper steamer Tropic, one of the fleet of fruit vessels owned by Warner & Merritt, wholesale importers of foreign fruits, whose trade is principally between this port and the West Indies. As a climax to the extraordinary activity noticed by the habitués of that neighborhood, the Tropic, which only arrived at her dock on Monday, with little notice was again hurried away to the West Indies on Wednesday afternoon, making her stay in this port at least three days shorter than ever before. The strange and dextrous movements in connection with this steamer were incomprehensible to many, but were well understood by at least eight Cubans whose head-quarters are now in this City and it is now known, beyond the possibility of doubt, that the vessel was loaded with arms, ammunition and explosives intended to aid the Cuban insurgents. In order to attract the attention of the Spaniards from all other seaports, and especially from Philadelphia, a few weeks ago the Cubans of New-York started a bogus movement intended to blind their opponents to the real measures then being carried forward in Philadelphia and in Boston. For this purpose they actually went so far as to attempt to open negotiations with a vessel-owner in New-York City, who, they believed, would quietly inform the Spanish officers of the intended project. Mr. Merritt, of the firm of Warner & Merritt, was first approached by an American gentleman from New-York City last March, and his views asked in relation to the Cuban insurrection. The visitor, who is an acquaintance of Mr. Merritt, on being told that the latter was to some extent a sympathizer with the Cuban cause, without further ceremony explained that he desired to charter one of his steamers to convey certain material to a point near Cuba and intended for the insurgents. It was some time after this, however, before any agreement was entered into. The most remarkable apparatus of destruction secured by the Cubans and sent away in the Tropic was a novel and ingeniously-constructed submarine torpedo-boat, to be used against the Spanish fleet now in Cuban waters. The boat is the product of the brains of the late Prof. McClintock, who lost his life a few months ago while experimenting with a new explosive compound in Boston Harbor. The explosion, however, which was a remarkable and terrific affair, attracted the attention of the Cubans, who soon afterward visited Mr. Holgate, the Professor's partner, and opened negotiations with him for the purchase of the compound. The new submarine vessel of Prof. McClintock was also mentioned, and, after numerous experiments made off Lewes, Del., was bought and prepared for shipment, as well as the compound and torpedo model. The submarine torpedo-boat is a small craft, built entirely of iron. It is 32 feet in length, 7 feet across the beam and 8 feet depth of hold. It is operated by four men and it is said by Mr. Holgate that these men can remain under water and work without once coming to the surface for at least 48 hours. The Tropic also carried away a large quantity of dynamite and several electric blasting machines. There were no Cuban recruits or persons connected with the revolutionary project on board of the steamer, except one person, who is thoroughly familiar with the plot and the final disposition to be made of the cargo.

The usual course of Warner & Merritt's fruit fleet to the West Indies is along the Atlantic coast, through the Gulf Stream, and thence through Cooper Island passage, in the Bahamas, around the eastern point of Cuba, bearing about 15 miles from the shore, and thence to the port of San Antonio, in the Island of Jamaica. It will be noticed that this course is a tortuous one, and, with little strategy, owing to the number of small islands comprising the Bahama group, and the usual dead calm of the waters between them, affords abundant opportunity for the discharge or transfer of the cargo before the steamer arrives at her regular destination. The principal point of danger to the Tropic is along the coast of Cuba, between Baracoa on the north and Santiago De Cuba on the south, which includes the eastern extremity of the island, now the seat of hostilities, and the point passed by nearly all fruiters Jamaica-bound. When the Tropic left this port on Wednesday, she was commanded by Capt. Robert W. King, who has had experience in blockade-running. Previous to the contract made by Mr. Merritt with the Cubans the steamer was engaged to carry from here, on her return voyage, a cargo of meat and flour to Jamaica. This contract, on Monday afternoon, was annulled and a forfeit of $1,000 was paid to the agent. It is known that Mr. Merritt could well afford to annul the meat and flour contract, since he received $7,000 for the use of the Tropic, with the promise of $2,000 more if the expedition was entirely successful. Mr. Merritt, when asked about the matter this evening, angrily refused to say anything; it was "nobody's business." The vessel has been under Spanish surveillance, but she left sooner than was expected. The Tropic is a remarkably fleet vessel.

## *A BREAK IN THE ERIE CANAL.*

### A TWO-WEEKS' INTERRUPTION TO TRAFFIC PROBABLE—THE RESULTS OF DEMOCRATIC ECONOMY.

SYRACUSE, April 22.—The first effects this season of past Democratic canal management were felt on the Eastern Division of the Erie Canal to-day. A disastrous break occurred near the guard lock at West Utica at 4 o'clock this morning. A Captain of a western-bound boat noticed that the water was falling, and informed Michael Brunner, the lock-tender. The level by this time had been lowered about a foot, and Brunner saw that there would be serious trouble. At this point there is a culvert through which Nail Creek passes under the Erie Canal. The water from the canal rushed down into the culvert in a perfect whirlpool, and, as soon as the culvert was filled, began to back up, completely filling Downer's lumber-yard, which is in a basin in the vicinity. By the time the yard was filled to a depth of three feet the water was rushing down the vertical wall, and the tow-path gave way with a loud crash, and the water rushed out in torrents, completely submerging the houses in the vicinity. Lock-tender Brunner undertook to rouse the residents, who were asleep, and succeeded in waking them in time to escape. One family was compelled to float out of their house in a boat from a second story window. Resident Engineer Richmond visited the break at noon to-day, and the repairs will be begun at once. It is estimated that from 10 days to two weeks will elapse before navigation can be resumed. The break will be most disastrous to boatmen and shippers. A very large fleet of boats, laden with grain, is on the way to tide-water, and will reach Syracuse to-morrow. The fleet will be compelled to lay over on this level of the canal until the break is repaired. The break was caused by the giving away of the key-stone of the arch of the culvert under the canal. It has been known to the authorities for two years past that the arch of the culvert was weak, but no measures were taken to strengthen it. The accident may be directly charged to the niggardly policy of the Democratic officers who have for the past four years made no permanent improvements or repairs on the canals.

## *GRANT'S REGARD FOR LINCOLN.*

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 22.—In reply to an invitation to visit this city, the late home of Abraham Lincoln, the following letter was received from Gen. Grant to-day:

GALENA, Ill., April 21, 1880.

*The Hon. S. T. Logan, Gov. Cullom, and Others:*

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 17th of this month, conveying a kind invitation to me to visit the capital of the State, the city from which I started 19 years ago as Colonel of the Twenty-first Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, now veterans, was duly presented to me by the Governor of the State. I take pleasure in accepting your invitation, but cannot just now fix the exact date when I can be there. It will, however, probably, be early in next month. As soon as I can determine exactly the date, I will inform some one of the signers of the invitation of it. I appreciate this invitation more coming, as it does, from the citizens of the capital of the State without distinction of party, and recognizing, too, the propriety of revisiting the home of the martyr to whom the nation owes so much, and to whom I was personally so much indebted for constant support through all detraction, though an entire stranger to him except officially. Later I came to know President Lincoln intimately, and my appreciation of his great ability, noble and generous nature, and forgiving disposition, increased with acquaintance. With great respect, your obedient servant, U. S. GRANT.

## *STREET-CLEANING.*

### REPORT OF THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE, WITH RECOMMENDATIONS.

ALBANY, April 22.—The report of the Assembly Committee on the Affairs of Cities, Mr. Varnum, Chairman, yesterday submitted to the Legislature their report on street-cleaning in New-York. The document is a long one, and covers the ground carefully. A synopsis of the recommendations is as follows:

Your committee recommend a more liberal policy on the part of the City authorities in relation to the repaving of the streets. The present condition of the paving is a disgrace to the City, and should not be allowed. We recommend that the supervision of street-cleaning remain connected with the Police Department, the practical and virtually absolute management to be vested in a bureau of that department, to be known as the Bureau of Street-cleaning. The chief officer of that bureau should be appointed by the Police Board, and hold his office for a fixed term, say three or five years, but be removable by the Board of Police for cause at any time, with the approval of the Mayor. All policemen on the retired list of the department, where capable of any service, should be assigned to duty in the Street-cleaning Bureau and be put under the exclusive control of the Inspector, and be by him used as far as practicable as Deputy Inspectors, or in such other capacity as he can make them useful. The Inspector should have the sole and absolute power of appointing all his subordinates, without any interference from the Board of Police or other authorities. The street-sweepers should be able-bodied and capable men, employed at fair wages and employed if possible permanently, and not be, as at present is usually the case, a motley collection of half-clothed, half-fed, old, weak, and inefficient men, who being fit for no other employment seek after this work in spite of the irregular and spasmodic employment and low wages. The present system is unjust to and hard upon the laborers, and it is certainly neither advantageous nor economical for the City.

It would be, as your committee believe, very unwise and not conducive either to economy or efficiency to require that all the work of the bureau should be done by the contract system, but the Inspector should have power to make such special contracts for any purpose as he may deem advantageous, and should have power given to him to make such contracts for a longer period of time than at present—say for three to five years, under proper limitations. But no contract should be valid and binding against the City, department, or bureau, unless it is first submitted to and approved by the Controller, both as to its character and amount, and the sufficiency of the sureties.

Your committee report that they believe the separation of ashes and garbage is feasible, that in their judgment it is the correct principle to adopt, and that ultimately, if not at present, it will prove advantageous pecuniarily to the City. They therefore recommend the fair and full trial of this system to the person who may have charge of the street-cleaning work. Without a more cordial co-operation and mutual understanding between the Police and Health Departments and the Police Justices, than heretofore, it may be impossible, but some plan must be devised to compel that fair and concerted action which should exist, and which petty jealousies and spites and political differences have obstructed in the past.

The whole City should be thoroughly cleaned and purified at least once in each week. This should all be done upon some regular, systematic, and careful plan. There should be such a division of labor, such a fixing of responsibility, that it will be certain that every street will receive, without fail, its share of cleaning at regular times, and that the work cannot be slurred over. The scheme which commends itself most to your committee as calculated to best accomplish the desired ends, is what is known as the "block" system, which is especially favored by Prof. Chandler, and which has received the commendation and approval of others familiar with the subject in its practical aspects. This system has been tried before by the department, but on a limited scale and without a complete and careful organization. It was found to work well even under all these disadvantages, and your committee are confident that it will, if fully perfected, be better calculated than any other plan suggested to insure a faithful performance of the work.

Each precinct should be divided into ash and garbage routes. There should be separate wagons for each, and the ashes or garbage should be collected separately. After the ashes are collected and taken to the dump, the carts might be employed for the rest of the day in assisting in removing the street dirt as it is gathered into heaps by the sweepers.

The dumping wharves are too few in number and too unequally divided upon the two water fronts of the City. There should be more upon the North River front, and there should be at least one, if not more, additional in the lower part of the City below Leight and Market streets.

We recommend the construction at once of at least two steam hopper barges, for reasons heretofore given, in order that when the refuse cannot be otherwise better disposed of it may be safely carried out to sea, or removed to such other dumping place as may be selected. We recommend that the laws for the protection of the harbor of New-York be made more stringent, and that the exterior line, outside of which refuse can only be dumped, be removed at least three miles further out than at present. To carry out their views on this subject by immediate and practical legislation, your committee recommend the passage, with some amendments, of two bills now pending before the Legislature, viz.: Senate bill No. 76 and Senate bill No. 250. In the full belief, also, that there may be land under water in the vicinity of New-York which can advantageously be used for filling purposes, and which, if reclaimed from the water, may be peculiarly of value to the City, your committee recommend a thorough investigation of the subject by experts, and hence will report a bill authorizing the Mayor of the City of New-York to cause such an investigation to be made. They expect, also, to report within a short time to the House "An act to provide for cleaning the streets of the City of New-York, and the collection and removal of the ashes, garbage, and street-sweepings in said City," which will contain such of the suggestions and recommendations above made as your committee believe it wise to incorporate into a bill.

Your committee have endeavored in this report to consider the whole subject in its various aspects, and finally to recommend as in their judgment wise and desirable, a general plan upon which the work of the department should be done. To do the work properly, to thoroughly cleanse these Augean stables, is no easy task, but in our judgment it can be done not by virtue of legislative action, but through the selection of a man of capacity, ability, and independence, to have charge of the work. The responsibility for his selection will, under the plan suggested in this report, be upon the Police Commissioners, and they should be held to strict accountability for their selection.

## *THE HULL CONFLAGRATION.*

OTTAWA, Ontario, April 22.—The estimated loss by the conflagration in Hull last night is between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000, with no insurance. Thousands of homeless people found temporary shelter in the City Hall and the hotels. Hundreds were obliged to sleep in the streets last night, but arrangements have been made to-day whereby shelter will be afforded to all. A generous response to Mayor Mackintosh's appeal for assistance has prevented a great deal of suffering. Contributions have been received to-day at the Police station and at a public meeting of the citizens, $800 was subscribed, and a committee was appointed to canvass for subscriptions. It is expected the Quebec Government will grant money for the relief of the people. The body of only one of the four persons known to have been burned has been recovered. Alonso Wright, member for Ottawa County, in which the City of Hull is situated, will ask the Government for a grant for the relief of the sufferers.

The body of another victim of the Hull fire has been found. It is that of a woman named Gayatte. It was discovered, terribly charred, in the ruins of her house.

## *THREE WOMEN DROWNED.*

CINCINNATI, April 22.—A distressing accident occurred yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, three miles above Carrollton, on the Kentucky River. A young man named Graham Ormsby, his mother and sister, and a young lady named Miller, were on their way from Vevay to a point opposite Wickliffe's Landing, where Mr. Ormsby was to have been married to a Miss O'Neal. In descending the bank of the Kentucky River at Wickliffe's, one of the horses became fractious, and, instead of striking the ferry-flat, ran into the river. The three ladies and the horses were drowned, and young Ormsby barely saved himself from a similar fate by swimming. A large number of citizens of Carrollton and Vevay are now seeking the bodies of the lost women. None have been found, except that of Miss Sallie Ormsby.

## *DEATH OF A JOURNALIST.*

HARTFORD, April 22.—Edward A. Lucker, associate editor of the *Evening Post*, of this city, died here this evening after suffering a week from congestion of the lungs. He was 44 years of age, and was formerly connected with the New-Haven *Register*, and with the *Journal and Courier* of that city.

## *A LONG STRIKE ENDED.*

TROY, N. Y., April 22.—The strike of the Harmony Mills operatives has ended, and the strikers will resume work to-morrow. At a conference with their employers the strikers agreed to the following: "We will observe and obey the rules and regulations of our respective rooms and not dictate or interfere in any way with the running of the mills. No unions will be recognized, but, as heretofore, each one shall make his or her own agreement and adjust individual differences." The strike has continued over three weeks, and the strikers have lost $100,000 in wages, besides admitting more completely than before the rights of proprietors to control their employés.

## *HACKETTSTOWN'S LAST ELECTION.*

### THE TEMPERANCE MEN CLAIMING FRAUD IN THE COUNT WHICH GAVE SUCCESS TO THE LICENSE PARTY.

HACKETTSTOWN, N. J., April 22.—Great excitement has prevailed here, and still exists, over the management and result of the recent municipal election, which took place on April 11. The temperance element being strong in this borough, the question of license or no license has been the principal issue at every Spring election for several years. Year before last the Temperance ticket was successful, and as the power of granting or withholding license is vested in the Town Council, license was refused to both the hotels and the saloons alike. Last Spring the license ticket was carried, and, consequently, license was granted to both hotels and saloons. During the year drunkenness has prevailed to an unusual extent, so that great efforts have been put forth by the Temperance people during that time to turn the tide of public opinion, in order that they might be successful this Spring. A revival of religion during the Winter months greatly encouraged them in their efforts, and they were confident of success.

It was evident, however, that the License party was determined to put forth every effort to carry the day. One great object to be attained was the securing of a majority in the Election Board. The License party secured the Judge of Election and one of the Inspectors, men for whom even but few of that party have the least respect. The other Inspector was elected from the ranks of the Temperance party. Thus, having a majority of the Election Board, and the Town Clerk also being a License man, the License men entered into the fight in fine spirits. At the opening of the polls their men were brought in from every quarter, and a disposition was at once manifest that a majority of the board and the leaders of the party intended, if possible, to carry the election at all hazards. Strict vigilance on the part of the Temperance Party prevented most of the illegal votes offered. The contest was sharp and close during the entire day. The counting continued until 4 o'clock the next morning, a large number of the citizens on both sides remaining until the vote was announced, which was favorable to the License Party in all that was generally deemed essential on both sides, as the Mayor and five of the seven Councilmen declared elected were in favor of license.

Great dissatisfaction was at once expressed by the anti-license men. During the following day, in comparing the number of votes that were declared to have been cast for the several candidates, it was ascertained that in certain cases the tally-list showed more votes than there were ballots cast, and in regard to the vote on the Council, the tally-list showed a full and entire vote for some one or another of the candidates, save one vote only, on the entire number of ballots cast, whereas it was well known that a large number of tickets had been cast upon which the names of more or less of the Councilmen had been erased and no others substituted in their stead, and there are many who now openly declare that their ballots were of that kind. In the evening the board met to make out returns, and a large crowd of the citizens also assembled with them. A general wrangle ensued. Thomas H. Brant, the Inspector referred to as belonging to the Temperance Party, refused to acquiesce in the report, and withheld the key of the ballot-box in his possession from the majority of the board, so that no returns could be made at that time, he holding that there were, evidently, errors in the count as declared by the clerk and the majority of the board. In the midst of the greatest excitement and clamor the board adjourned to meet the next evening. The next evening the board met, and again a large number of the citizens met also. The majority of the board proceeded to make out the returns amid the protestations of the people, so that a general "squabble" again ensued. In the interval Mr. Brant had taken counsel, and he insisted upon a recount, but that was refused by the other members of the board. He then allowed them to proceed, but refused to sign the report and entered his protest thereon. It was evident that the License party had accomplished just what was intended from the beginning.

Measures are now being taken to compel a recount, and there is a determination to investigate fully the whole matter by aid of the courts. New evidence is being found every day bearing upon the subject and sustaining the opinion that, had a fair report been given, the Temperance Council would have been declared elected by a handsome majority. The License party still holds the advantage. Many of that party, however, denounce the course pursued by the board as unfair and as a gross wrong.

## *THE SOUTH-WESTERN CYCLONES.*

### ADDITIONAL REPORTS OF HAVOC AND LOSS OF LIFE.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., April 22.—Col. Travers, an old resident of the Village of White Oak, Webster County, 18 miles east of here, brings startling news to-day of the damage by the recent cyclone in his neighborhood. He believes that at least 30 persons were killed within five miles of his house. It was a continuation of the Finlay Creek cyclone, but differed from the James River cyclone, which struck Marshfield. While the latter left the earth clean the former left everything in its path bespattered with mud. The air was filled with gravel, stone, and mud. It did not strike Mr. Travers's residence, but his herd of 20 cattle were lifted 20 feet in the air, carried half a mile, and dropped without one of them being injured. Many men, women, and children in this section were stripped of all their possessions, and not a thing has as yet been contributed by the outside world for their relief.

A gentleman just in from Eureka Springs says nine houses were blown down and several persons wounded, but no one killed. The report that Forsythe was destroyed has been contradicted. An immense amount of damage was done south of Marionville, and the citizens of that town have contributed $500 for the relief of the sufferers. It will be several days before news of all the disasters in the South-west can be collected.

## *GENERAL RAILWAY NOTES.*

CHICAGO, April 22.—The South-western Railway Association having discovered that the Missouri Pacific Road was billing business through from local points and points west of Kansas City to St. Louis, contrary to the terms of the pool, which resulted in the Missouri Pacific having a heavy excess of tonnage, demanded of the Missouri Pacific that it stop the practice and pay over to the other pool roads the excess. To-day Jay Gould telegraphed that he would do so provided the Chicago and Alton Company and the Wabash Company withdraw their appeal from the award which gave the Missouri Pacific a very heavy percentage of the business. The association refuses to be forced in this way, and the different roads in the association will proceed to make rates for all, which will put them on an even footing with the Jay Gould road. As Gould controls nearly all the roads west of Kansas City, about the only way the other roads can retaliate is by cutting rates from that point to such low figures as will make the business unprofitable to the Missouri Pacific.

CINCINNATI, April 22.—The Trustees of the Cincinnati Railroad have decided to proceed immediately with the construction of the road from Boyce's Station to Chattanooga, and have directed their engineer to advertise for bids. It is estimated it will require about $75,000 to build the five miles.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., April 22.—The Commissioners appointed by the Supreme Court to appraise the lands which the New-York and Long Branch Railroad require in the extension of the railroad to Point Pleasant met to-day at the Central Hotel and made the appraisements, which are satisfactory to the land-owners. Work has already been begun on the extension, and it is expected that travel will be opened between New-York and Point Pleasant sea-coast by the 25th of May.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.—Application was recently made by the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company to the District Court of the Western District of Pennsylvania for the dismissal of the Receiver under whom the road is operated, and a Master was ordered to take testimony. The hearing was begun to-day, when the petition of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Company for the dissolution of the Receivership and the answer of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey were presented. The hearing was then adjourned for two weeks, when testimony will be taken.

## *CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.*

### OUTRAGES ON REVENUE OFFICERS AND OTHER OFFENSES—PROCEEDINGS IN TRIALS.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Commissioner Raum has received a copy of an affidavit recently made by Deputy Collector John H. Stewart, of Fannin County, Ga., in regard to the recent outrage committed upon him and his family. He sets forth the facts as to the firing of his barn and store-house by moonshiners on the night of April 5, causing him a loss of $3,500; also, the wounding of his son by the same party; the pursuit and capture of the assaulting party, one of whom made a confession implicating nine other men. He says: "With rare exceptions, both citizens and officers in Fannin, Union, and Lownds Counties are in sympathy with the law-breakers."

Deputy Collector Shepard reports a large number of seizures by his raiding party in the Second Georgia District. He says that on the 19th he returned to Rabun County, and found the barns and stables of McLane in ashes. A party of illicit distillers, because he gave the revenue officers shelter and something to eat, set fire to them, and while he tried to put out the flames, stood on the hill-side and jeered and shot at him. This is the seventh building burned in that neighborhood by illicit distillers—one of them being a church. A list is inclosed of nine outrages which have been committed upon revenue officers, or those who have afforded them shelter in their raids.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 22.—In the preliminary trial to-day of William Weaver for killing Miss Norris, Jolly testified that it was a conspiracy between Weaver and himself, but that Weaver assaulted and killed her, and he [Jolly] helped to bury her. The reason for killing Miss Norris was that they did not want her to marry Weaver's nephew.

BALLSTON, April 22.—There was a larger attendance at the Billings trial to-day than at any other time since the trial began. In the forenoon the stand was occupied by Mrs. Mary C. Harris, mother of Mrs. Billings, and Lizzie Hill. The testimony of the latter was concluded after the noon recess, and John C. Sherman, the clerk in Billings's store, who has since married Jennie Billings, was examined during the rest of the day. No new points of importance were developed.

RICHMOND, Va., April 22.—The trial of Charles H. Bolling, colored, charged with criminal assault upon a white child 5 years old, which has been in progress for two days in Hanover County Court, was concluded this morning, the jury rendering a verdict of guilty, and fixing the punishment at death. The sentence is to be pronounced to-morrow. The jury was composed of 10 white and 2 colored men.

## *THE EVILS OF IMMIGRATION.*

### NEW-YORK CONGRESSMEN URGING THE PASSAGE OF A LAW TO REGULATE AND CONTROL THE INFLUX OF FOREIGNERS.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The bill regulating immigration to the United States, which was reported to the House by Chairman Cox, of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, was under consideration at a session held this evening. After Mr. Cox had spoken in support of the bill, the Hon. L. P. Morton, of New-York, made a strong speech on the same side of the question. He called the attention of the House to the fact that similar measures had been in operation in the State of New-York for more than 30 years. Such information concerning every emigrant who landed upon our shores was required as would enable the authorities to determine whether the individual was able to sustain himself or herself by industry, or whether they were criminals or paupers. He sent to the Clerk's desk to be read extracts from letters from the Secretary of State and the President of the Board of Commissioners of Emigration of New-York, showing that in one instance the Hon. William M. Evarts, Secretary of State, had been informed that the Poor authorities of Basle, Switzerland, had been detected in sending an aged criminal to the City of New-York. The fact was also developed in this correspondence that it had been the custom of foreign officers to send to the United States deformed adults, destitute children, idiots, insane paupers, and criminals. It was to prevent these abuses that the State of New-York had adopted such stringent legislation. Until 1876, it was believed that a State had the constitutional power of passing such laws as were necessary for protection against these worthless classes of immigrants. A decision of the Supreme Court of the United States during that year had virtually deprived the State of this power, by holding that the only practical exercise of it conflicted with the rights and powers of the General Government. He alluded to the brilliant advantages to the emigrant of the American Republic occasioned by its unprecedented prosperity and its vast unoccupied domain. The State of Texas alone was capable of sustaining a population of 50,000,000 without being more thickly settled than the State of Massachusetts. From the Bureau of Statistics he had learned that the increase of our capital by immigration for the 50 years prior to 1871, was $6,243,380,800; and that for the year 1870 it was $265,000,000. Far beyond this estimate of the mere physical and uncultivated powers of the immigrant, was the skilled artisan, the creative geniuses, the rare intellects, which poured in upon us from foreign lands. Who could put a value upon the works of John Ericsson and Admiral Worden? He gave statistics showing the number of immigrants who had arrived on our shores during the past eight years, which, he argued, gave the subject such magnitude that the States were no longer able to control it. Immigration had long flourished without attendant evils, but of late there had been foisted upon our community numbers of paupers, lunatics, and criminals, who filled our alms-houses and depleted our treasuries. Out of these evils had grown the Board of Commissioners of Emigration, of New-York, which had been organized through the efforts of philanthropic and public-spirited citizens. It took eight years for this energetic board so far to overcome the prejudices of the public and the fierce opposition of the organized band of plunderers and thieves as to be able to go into effective operation. Immigrants were protected from corruption, and the depredations of panders, plunderers, and thieves. They also received care, counsel and assistance; their property was protected, their friends discovered, and they were helped on to the place of their destination. After nearly 30 years of usefulness, the powers of this board had been paralyzed by a decision of the United States Supreme Court. The duty of Congress in this matter was to protect the community from foreign paupers, lunatics, and criminals, to shield the worthy immigrants from the rapacity and corruption to which they were exposed, and at the same time achieve these desirable ends without retarding immigration. Mr. Morton then proposed an amendment to the bill which would authorize the Governors of States, with the Secretary of the Treasury, to select the institutions which might take charge of immigrants requiring care or maintenance, and to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to inquire into the management of the same. He quoted a report of a committee appointed by the Legislature of the State of New-York in 1847, showing that the greatest frauds and outrages had been formerly practiced upon unsuspecting and ignorant foreigners arriving in the port of New-York. In view of all the facts he considered that Congressional legislation upon this subject was imperative. The Government would thus secure exact statistics, it could obtain the aid of foreign States when required, and protect the weak and helpless. It was demanded by a common humanity.

Messrs. Chittenden and Einstein, of New-York, also spoke in favor of the measure, while Messrs. Rice, of Massachusetts; Conger, of Michigan, and others, opposed it.

## *THE RECORD OF ACCIDENTS.*

TRENTON, April 22.—Mrs. Elizabeth Schinkle, of Chambersburg, was instantly killed at noon to-day by being struck by a passenger train on the Bordentown Branch Railroad at the Cross-street crossing. She was going with dinner to the rolling mill where her husband is employed. A Mrs. Warman, who was in her company, had a very narrow escape.

BOBCAYGEON, Ontario, April 22.—During a thunder-storm this morning, a man named John Flanagan was struck by lightning and knocked senseless, and has remained so ever since. Two dogs near him were instantly killed.

BELLE PLAIN, N. J., April 22.—Mr. W. A. H. Ormsby, a well-known citizen of these parts, met his death in a tragic manner this morning. He and his sons were out snipe shooting. After loading one barrel his ramrod became fastened, and he gave his gun to his son while he attempted to extricate the rod, when the hammer fell, discharging the gun, blowing the side of his face away.

## *OBITUARY.*

### CHARLES LAMSON.

Mr. Charles Lamson, senior partner of the old shipping-house of Charles H. Marshall & Co., the proprietors of the famous Black Ball Line of Liverpool packet-ships, died yesterday at his residence, No. 11 West Twenty-first-street, in the sixty-fourth year of his age. He was born in Boston, Aug. 15, 1816, and began business in connection with the dry goods importing house of Lane, Lamson & Co., with which his father, Mr. John Lamson, was long identified. He had charge of the business of the firm in Paris for many years. In 1845 he married Elizabeth R., eldest daughter of the late Capt. Charles H. Marshall, and four years later retired from the firm of Lane, Lamson & Co. and accepted a partnership in that of Charles H. Marshall & Co. On the death of Capt. Marshall, in 1865, he continued the business with his brother-in-law, Charles H. Marshall, now a member of the Board of Aldermen. He has been confined to his bed for nearly a year by heart disease and dropsy. He leaves a widow and nine children, two sons and seven daughters, his being the first death that ever occurred in his family. He was for many years a member of the Produce Exchange and of other commercial and charitable organizations, but had for a long time ceased to take an active part in public affairs. He was widely known and universally respected. His funeral will take place to-morrow at 10 A. M., from All Souls' Church, corner of Twentieth-street and Fourth-avenue. The shipping in the harbor will display their flags at half-mast to-day and to-morrow out of respect to his memory.

## *TILDEN'S FOES LOOK TO CINCINNATI.*

*From the Syracuse Courier, April 21.*

Time will right matters, so far as the organization of the party in this State is concerned. We look to Cincinnati to give us a standard-bearer to whom all Democrats may rally, and who shall cement the party in this State and lead us on to certain victory. If, however, that which the machine served up yesterday in the feast of harmony to which we were invited, all Democrats in whom the sense of right and of fairness is not utterly dormant will say, "We want none of it." The Democratic Party, rent and torn by faction as it is in this State, with its would-be assassins going about in the guise of professed friends and champions, will outlive the men who are seeking to drive the dagger to its heart, and will triumph over its foes, whether they be those without, or the more dangerous ones within its household.

# ONWARD STEPS IN SCIENCE

## RESULTS OF THE WORK OF INVESTIGATORS.

LIMITING THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY—ABOUT SEA URCHINS AND KING CRABS—BRAINS OF EXTINCT ANIMALS—USE OF THE TELEGRAPH TO AID IN INVESTIGATING SOLAR ECLIPSES.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The second day's session of the annual meeting of the National Academy of Science was much more fully attended than that of yesterday. Thirty-seven members in all were present, those additional being H. A. Abbott, C. F. Chandler, J. P. Cooke, J. C. Dalton, Arnold Guyot, A. M. Mayer, L. H. Morgan, John Rodgers, J. H. Trumbull, and J. J. Woodward. At the private session, an amendment to the Constitution was adopted, which will cause deep feelings of regret in the minds of the many aspirants for admission to this august body. The amendment in question, which gave rise to a prolonged and spirited debate, practically limits the number of members in the future to 100, and as the election of members which followed resulted in filling the roll to this prescribed number, no further elections can take place until after the death or resignation of some of the existing members. The policy of this proceeding will probably never be made apparent to non-members of the Academy, but, of course, there must be some good reason for it. As the roll already included 98 names, thus allowing of the admission of only two additional ones, much discussion ensued on the merits of the several candidates. The list of nominees proposed for election was a long one, and contained the names of many well-known scientists. The new members elected are Major J. W. Powell, best known for his geological researches in the Western Territories, and Prof. William H. Brewer, of Yale College. The term of office of Prof. F. A. P. Barnard, of New-York, as Foreign Secretary having expired at this meeting, Prof. Alexander Agassiz, of Cambridge, was elected in his place.

SOMETHING ABOUT SEA URCHINS.

The first communication was by Prof. Alexander Agassiz, on "The Sea Urchins of the Challenger Expedition." Prof. Agassiz stated that many new species had been obtained by the Challenger and by the Coast Survey Dredging Expeditions. These new species belonged to a fauna not known along our shores, but limited to the slope of the continental plateau, at depths ranging from 100 to 2,900 fathoms, and called by him the Continental and Oceanic Districts. From these districts the Challenger had collected 49 new species, and the Coast Survey and other expeditions about 35. These were all in addition to the 200 species known in 1874. Only two new shore species were found by the Challenger. The most interesting of recent discoveries in the sea urchin line are of two new families of this group, which represent more or less ancient fossil types of Palæozoic and Cretaceous times, types previous ly supposed not to exist in recent seas. Prof. Agassiz described one form in which the plates, instead of being joined together firmly side by side, were overlapping at the edges, thus allowing them to collapse when deprived of water. Many of the related fossil forms which are known only in a compressed form where probably more or less globular when living, and owe their present shape to the character of their plates. This overlapping exists to a certain extent in all sea urchins, generally, however, in an obscured way, and this feature is limited to a small part of the list.

The new group of *Pourtalesia* was next described and defined to have embryonic characters, the compound perforations of the ambulacral plates of ordinary sea-urchins being here reduced to a single simple perforation on each plate. This feature belongs to the young of all Echinoderms. The Professor then defined the marine districts into which he divides the sea-bottom in indicating the bathymetrical limits of sea-urchins: The littoral, down to 100 or 150 fathoms; the continental, from 20 to 600 fathoms, and the oceanic, from 500 to 2,900. The continental sea-urchins date back to the Tertiary, and the oceanic to the time of the chalk, of which they are very characteristic. All of the species collected by the Challenger had previously been collected by the Coast Survey in 1867 and later years. Prof. Agassiz also stated that a large part of the area of the ocean had not been examined by the Challenger, and, in fact, its only perfect extended line was between Australia and Cape Town, through the Antarctic Ocean. The principles areas left were the Indian Ocean, the Atlantic east of the United States, the South Atlantic, and much of the Pacific.

A KING-CRAB'S BRAIN.

Dr. Elliot Coues read a paper by Prof. A. S. Packard, Jr., on "The Internal Structure of the Brain of *Limulus Polyphemus*." This paper related to recent investigations by Prof. Packard on the common king-crab of our Atlantic coast. The results given by him in the present paper are based on several hundred sections of the supraœsophageal ganglion of *Limulus*, but more especially on one brain, cut into 56 sections, from 1-1000 to 1-500 of an inch in thickness. "The histological elements," Prof. Packard says, "are three in number: 1. Large ganglion cells, filled densely with granules, and with a well-defined nucleus similarly filled, and with a granular nucleolus. These cells terminate in large fibres, which subdivide. 2. Nerve fibres; these, like the large-sized ganglion cells from which they originate, are stained tawny brown with osmic acid. These fibres are coarse, their granular contents homogeneous. 3. Numerous very small nerve fibres, arising from very small nucleated cells. 4. Rounded masses inclosed in a net-work of fibres. In staining they resemble the *marksubstanz* of Diehl and the *punctsubstanz* of Leydig, but here the resemblance ends, as these balls are apparently composed of very minute nucleated cells and fine fibres arising from them. The general topography of the brain of *Limulus* is on a simple plan compared with that of *Decapodous Crustacea* and insects. The brain is mostly composed of large irregular, rounded masses or balls of granules, with a thick fungoid or truffle-like periphery, formed by a layer of secondary smaller, rounded, granular masses. The lower half of, or two-thirds of, the entire brain is filled with these fungoid masses. In the upper third of the brain, whence the nerves originate, the larger ganglionic cells and the nerve fibres appear and preserve a definite topographical relation to the entire brain. The asymmetry of the brain is remarkable. Histologically, judging by my specimens of the brain of the lobster, the brain of *Limulus* agrees with that of other arthropods in having similar large ganglion cells. The smaller ganglion cells, so abundant in the brains of insects and crustacea are wanting in *Limulus*. There are in *Limulus* no *ballen substanz* masses homologous with those of the other Arthropods. Topographically the internal structure of the brain of *Limulus* is constructed on a wholly different type from that of any other Arthropodous type known; so much so that it seems useless to attempt to homologize the different regions in the two types of brain. The plan is simple in *Limulus*; much more complicated in Arthropods, especially in the brain of the crayfish, as from the Decapodous brain there arises two pairs of antennal nerves besides the optic pair, and in external form the two types of brain are entirely unlike.

VIBRATIONS OF TUNING-FORKS.

Prof. A. M. Mayer, of Hoboken, followed with a verbal communication on recent experiments made by him, with the aid of the Bache fund of the Academy, to "Determine the Length of Vibrations of Tuning-forks." For this purpose he used a revolving brass cylinder, coated with a blackened piece of fine printing paper, against which the tuning-fork worked, producing by its vibrations a sinuous line. Through the agency of an ingenious electrical apparatus, attached to a clock, the seconds, or swings of the pendulum, could be indicated on this line of vibration as minute punctures, caused by an electric spark. The number of vibrations in a second could then be easily read off. He stated that a degree Fahrenheit was found to increase or decrease the vibrations the 1-28,000 of a second. With the above apparatus Prof. Mayer has been enabled to determine the velocity of shot discharged from a gun, and as the result of his experiments he gave an interesting account of the theory of game shooting, which he said could not always be reduced to practice. He promised to issue at an early date a publication on "Shooting on the Wing."

BRAINS OF EXTINCT ANIMALS.

Prof. O. C. Marsh presented a long communication on the "Size of the Brain in Extinct Animals." The results of Prof. Marsh's investigation were expressed in the following law of brain growth: 1. All tertiary mammals had small brains. 2. There was a gradual increase in the size of the brain during this period. 3. This increase was mainly confined to the cerebral hemispheres, or higher portion of the brain. 4. In some groups the convolutions of the brain have gradually become more complicated. 5. In some the cerebellum and olfactory lobes have even diminished in size. 6. There is some evidence that the same general law of brain growth holds good for birds and reptiles from the cretaceous to the present time.

A series of observations on the *Odontornithes*, or birds with teeth, from the cretaceous was first presented, and the skull and brain of the extinct *Hesperornis* were compared with those of the Loon, (*Colymbus*,) and the former was found to have a brain of less than one-third the size of the latter, and much more reptilian in form and proportion. The brain in two *Dinosaurians* (*Morosaurus* and *Stegosaurus*) was next compared with that of the crocodile. *Stegosaurus* was found to have a brain very much smaller than the crocodile, and other Dinosaurs agreed essentially in the same feature. It was also shown that of ancient animals those with small brains and large bodies were especially those that became extinct, those with large brains being more likely to survive.

The fifth communication was a verbal one by Prof. Wolcott Gibbs, of Cambridge, "On New Complex Inorganic Acids," explanatory of recent very extensive researches on that subject. The Professor accompanied his remarks with many formulæ upon the blackboard, but his communication was of too technical a nature for inserting here.

INVESTIGATIONS DURING ECLIPSES.

The closing paper of this day's session, and undoubtedly the one of most general interest and importance so far presented to the Academy at this meeting, was that by Mr. D. P. Todd, of the Nautical Almanac Office, on "The Use of the Electric Telegraph During Total Eclipses Applied to the Search for Intramercurial Planets." The paper gives a scheme whereby the rare moments of total eclipses may be utilized to their utmost extent. "Suppose eastern or western observing stations, on the line of any total eclipse, as widely separate as practicable, and equipped for similar observations of discovery during the progress of the eclipse, the method consists in the electro-telegraphic transmission of important observations made at western stations to observers at eastern stations with due speed for their verification or rejection when the lunar shadow reaches the latter stations. Take for example, the the next total eclipse, that of 1882, May 16, on the occasion of which there will be some special circumstances which favor the execution of the plan. The path of the total eclipse lies almost wholly on land, beginning in Western Africa, passing north-east, crossing Upper Egypt, the Red Sea, the Tigris a few miles south of Bagdad, then passing a little to the south of Teheran, and traversing Central Asia, leaving that continent near Shanghai. The path of totality lies through several inhabited regions which are widely separate. These regions are connected by telegraphic cables and land-lines. From El-Akhmym, on the Nile, a line runs north to Alexandria, from which place Teheran is quite directly accessible by telegraph. From Teheran a land-line runs south-east through Beloochistan and Hindostan to Madras, and thence cable lines connect Madras, Singapore, and Hong Kong with Shanghai. An additional advantage attaches to this eclipse line, as there is a duplicate line of telegraphic connection between Egypt and Shanghai by way of Constantinople, Vienna, and Moscow, and thence through the Russian Overland Line through Siberia to Wladiwostok, and thence to Shanghai. Over this line a duplicate message might be sent, thus insuring beyond much doubt that any discovery made during totality in Egypt should be telegraphed immediately to observers at Shanghai. Now, suppose that an intramercurial planet is discovered at El-Akhmym. About 45 minutes of absolute time elapse before the shadow reaches Teheran. Meanwhile, the exact position of the planet may be telegraphed to the latter station, and the observer there will have abundance of time to prepare to verify the observation so soon as the eclipse becomes total. The observations at El-Akhmym, and those at Teheran might also be telegraphed to Shanghai—this latter place not being reached by the lunar shadow until more than two hours after it leaves Teheran. The amount of time consumed in getting a message through, under the most favorable circumstances, from Egypt to Shanghai, would be about half an hour. But the courtesy of telegraphic companies hitherto shown to astronomers encourages the belief that they would do everything in their power on such an occasion to expedite the message."

Mr. Todd presented, also, a brief abstract of a paper which he had written two years ago, before the eclipse of 1878, proposing a method of search for intramercurial planets at any given station. The plan involves a systematic subdivision of the search—it must be a conjoint work, as each portion of the sky must be minutely examined, and no eclipse lasts long enough for only one or two observers to search thoroughly all that part of the heavens in which intramercurial planets may be likely to be found. The amount of sky adjacent to the sun which it is desirable to search must be decided upon beforehand, and parceled out in zones to several astronomers—who commit to memory the magnitudes and relative positions of the known stars in their zones, so that, when observing during the eclipse, they can say at once whether there are any new objects visible. Each observer should compare his memory of the zone with the actual heavens many times before the eclipse, using the same telescope and magnifying power which he will use during the eclipse. He should also compare his memory of the stars with the heavens during twilight of such intensity as may be regarded equal to the light of the sky during an eclipse of the sun. Mr. Todd also proposed some mechanical devices for attachment to the telescope of each observer, so that his attention need not be taken from that part of the sky over which he is searching during the eclipse.

## YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—At to-day's meeting of the National Academy of Sciences the following Council was elected for the ensuing year: S. F. Baird, Wolcott Gibbs, Asaph Hall, J. E. Hilgard, Clarence King, and Simon Newcomb. Certain proposed amendments to the constitution were discussed, and it was decided to hold the Fall meeting at New-York, Nov. 16, for the reading of scientific papers only. The following papers were read to-day: By F. M. Green, on "The Telegraphic Determinations of Longitude by the United States Hydrographic Office;" T. S. Hunt on the "Tatonic System of Geology;" S. P. Langley on "An Instrument for Measuring Radiant Heat and on the Composition of Colors;" E. S. Holden on "The Nebula of Orion;" Theodore N. Gill on "The Distribution of Zeus Conchifera;" William Harkness on "The Solar Corona;" E. S. Morse on "An Early Race of Man in Japan." On account of the number of papers still remaining for presentation, an extra session will be held to-morrow.

## DISASTER AND DEATH AT SEA.

THE CREWS OF TWO SINKING VESSELS SAVED BY NORWEGIAN SAILORS.

The Norwegian bark Sea Breeze, which arrived from Rotterdam yesterday, brought the entire crew of the brig Annie Wharton, bound from London for New-Haven, which was abandoned March 28, in latitude 41°, longitude 31°. Capt. Lawrence, of the lost brig, reports that on the 20th of March he was caught in a heavy north-easterly gale. The vessel labored badly and sprung a leak. One of the pumps was manned and kept going constantly, but the leak gained steadily on the crew. The brig was hove to and remained in that condition until the morning of the 28d. At 8 o'clock that morning she rolled in a frightful manner, and one of the fore dead-eye strops gave way. With this the foretop-mast went over the side, dragging the maintop-mast with it and disabling the foreyard. The brig fell off before the wind, and the heavy seas swept over her, smashing in the skylights and filling the cabin with water. There were four feet of water in the hold, and the dead cargo of some 390 tons of scrap-iron threatened to sink the vessel at any moment. "Cut away the wreck," cried Capt. Lawrence, as he seized an axe to set his men the example. Instead of obeying, their spokesman called his attention to a bark about one mile distant. "We can't keep her afloat any longer, Captain," said he; "our only chance lies with the bark." A signal of distress was hoisted, and shortly afterward the Sea Breeze came up. The brig's boat was lowered with great difficulty and made two trips to the bark, transferring Capt. Lawrence, a passenger, and the entire crew of eight men. In making the last trip the boat was stove by being hurled against the bark's side by a heavy sea. Its occupants narrowly escaped drowning. It is thought that the Annie Wharton could have kept afloat but a short time after she was abandoned. She was brigantine-rigged, registered 236 tons, and was owned by J. D. McLean, of Shelburne, Nova Scotia. The Sea Breeze had a very stormy voyage. On March 8 Capt. Jacobsen sighted a brig in distress. He sent one of his officers on board of her. She proved to be the D'Artagnan, bound for Falmouth. Her master and mate had been washed overboard a fortnight before. The second mate, who was in command, was given the distance and course to the English Channel, but he refused Capt. Jacobsen's offer to send an officer on board to navigate the vessel. The 18th of April was an extremely stormy day. At 4 o'clock that morning a bark was observed near by, steering in the same direction as the Sea Breeze, with everything furled but the lower topsails and a reefed foresail. A terrific snow-squall then struck the Sea Breeze, and the stranger was lost sight of. A half hour elapsed before the atmosphere again became clear. The strange bark, however, was nowhere to be seen. There is no doubt that she went down with all on board during the squall. It was still blowing heavily, and it was impossible for the Sea Breeze to beat up to where the stranger had last been seen.

The ship Alexandrovna arrived from Liverpool late Wednesday night, and anchored in the Lower Bay. Capt. Churchill says that on the 18th, in latitude 41° 30', and longitude 65°, the bark G. S. Penery was spoken. Her mate reported that Capt. Penery had been lost overboard two days before. The bark was short of provisions, and a fresh supply was sent her from the ship. The bark arrived at this port last evening in command of Mate Hewson. The bark J. W. Whitney, from Amsterdam, passed the bark Ulster, of St. John, on March 29. The latter had been abandoned, and the seas were washing over her fore and aft.

The Adele and Sabina, a Norwegian bark, which arrived last evening from Rotterdam, had on board the crew of the ship Evangeline, Capt. Munson, who were obliged to abandon their vessel on April 9, in latitude 40° 2', and longtitude 59° 48'. The Evangeline was bound from Liverpool for Philadelphia with a cargo of iron and rags. On March 20 a heavy gale from the south-south-west set in. The sails were furled as quickly as possible, but the ship rolled badly, and finally sprung a leak. The pumps were manned, but, the weather continuing bad, the leak steadily gained on the men. For three weeks the ship continued on her course, but each gale told upon her, and on April 9 she was in a sinking condition. Her crew were exhausted from exposure and overwork at the pumps. During the day the Adele and Sabina was sighted, and the crew, 16 men all told, abandoned the sinking ship, saving only their clothing and the ship's papers and instruments. They were received on board the bark, where they were kindly treated during the remainder of the voyage. One of the Evangeline's seamen named Albert Hansen fell overboard and was drowned several days before the Norwegian vessel was sighted.

The ship Cosmo, which arrived from Antwerp yesterday, reports that during the passage F. Ludgran, a young Swedish sailor, was thrown overboard while the vessel was rolling heavily on March 14, and was drowned before assistance could reach him. On the 29th ult., Michael Hardy, the sail-maker, also feel into the water from the masthead and was drowned.

## THE COURT OF APPEALS.

The following business was transacted by the Court of Appeals yesterday: No. 177—Jane M. Van Brunt, respondent, vs. Edward P. Day, appellant; argued by S. C. Conable for appellant, W. S. Cogswell for respondent. No. 188—Charles H. Haswell, appellant, vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York, respondents; argued by Elliot Sandford for appellant, D. J. Dean for respondent. No. 198—Pierre M. Van Wyck, by William M. Braser, his committee, &c., appellant, vs. Archibald M. Brasher et al., respondents; argued by Samuel Hand for appellant, E. M. Cullen for respondents. No. 179—Alexis Godillot, respondent, vs. Edward C. Hazard et al., appellants; argued by Hugh Porter for appellants, Nelson Smith for respondent.

# SOMERSET COUNTY FRAUDS

## TRYING TO OBTAIN RESTITUTION OF THE STOLEN MONEY.

"DICTATOR" CORY'S TRIAL POSTPONED UNTIL SEPTEMBER ON A TRUMPED-UP STORY—HOW THE COUNTY WAS DEFRAUDED—METHODS OF THE RING TO STAVE OFF JUSTICE.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., April 21.—The April Term of the Somerset County Circuit Court opened Tuesday morning. Judge Magie presided. The first case on the calendar is that of the County against Daniel Cory, to recover money wrongfully appropriated by him as Freeholder. This case is only the beginning of the attempts to bring the notorious swindlers of Somerset County to justice. The *Somerset Gazette* undertook a thorough examination of the condition of things last Summer. Afterward a committee of experts was appointed by Judge Dalrimple. Among the revelations made by the *Gazette* were the increased taxation within the past 10 years, caused by the swindles of the Ring, with Cory and Jones at its head: Bridge bills paid to Cory personally, amounting to $2,624 93 in seven years; excessive payments on the new Bound Brook bridge of $21,711 16; hotel and horse-feed bills paid to the Freeholders, amounting to $1,800 in one year; a cheat of $2,000 in the erection of the Washington-Avenue bridge; suppression of a report of the board in 1870, in which illegal bills were set forth and ordered paid; extra cost of new jail, $5,087 08; 129 illegal meetings of the board in 12 years, for which the county had been taxed. The investigating committee was in session 45 days. It examined 55 witnesses, actually inspected 77 bridges and culverts in Warren Township, (the home of Cory,) and seven or eight large bridges in other portions of the county. Its report, which was rendered on Jan. 12, fully corroborated the previous disclosures, denounced the system of bridge-building, and showed at length the different methods by which the citizens of Somerset had been swindled. Its investigations were greatly hindered by the theft of the books and vouchers of the County Collector, J. V. Veghte.

The suit against "Dictator" Cory brings into review his curious life. He was born just where he now resides, in 1809. He assaulted a man at the Martindale Tavern, in 1857, for differing with him politically, was tried, found guilty, and fined $41 50. When execution was issued to collect the fine, he was going to appeal. One Sheriff after another came into office, but still the fine was unpaid. Finally, in 1868, 10 years after the indictment, the board, then under Cory's control, ordered the claim to be canceled, and so he escaped altogether. During the civil war, Cory was elected to the Legislature, and had a bill passed for the reimbursement of citizens in Warren Township "who had paid more than their proportion of bounties to volunteers." The amount given the township was $6,399 58, all of which was pocketed, it has been asserted, by Cory. His secession sentiments led to his lodgment in Fort Lafayette in 1863, but on his release he renewed his fraudulent plans. As a bridge-builder he has no equal in this country. From 1857 to 1867 he received $2,035 11 for the repairing of bridges. From that time until 1871 he received large amounts for bridge repairs, and also presented bills, made out in the names of neighbors, when he thought he had presented enough in his own name. In the December term of the Oyer and Terminer, 1872, the Grand Jury made an official inquiry into the management of county affairs from 1868 to 1870, and made a presentment. The forgeries of his neighbors' names were not then known. The Board of Freeholders ordered suit to be brought against Cory and Adams. The Referees found a verdict against them for $5,286 77. Legal delays followed, and the case has never come up again. Now, after all these manifold delays, and after Cory, by actual calculation, has fraudulently appropriated $24,370 70 of the county's funds during his administrations, the case is placed on the list for trial.

The struck jury, previously drawn, was called Tuesday, and Congressman Alvah A. Clark, Cory's counsel, presented a challenge to the array. Judge Magie said that it was such a rare thing in this State for a challenge to the array to be presented, that the court would take a recess to consider the matter. Immediately upon the reassembling of the court, Mr. Clark moved for an postponement of the entire case, on the ground that a very material witness, D. L. Robinson, was absent in California, and could not be procured. The Counsel for the County, J. Newton Voorhees, J. V. Bartine, and A. V. D. Honeyman, opposed this motion earnestly and strenuously. They offered to withdraw the bill of particulars in which Robinson's name was mentioned, and contended that in that case he was not an important witness, and that the movement was only another attempt to ward off justice. Judge Magie finally said he felt constrained to let the suit go over until September.

Facts have been revealed within the past 24 hours which show that an attempt has been made by the "Ring" to prevent Cory's trial, or the indictment of the County Collector by the Grand Jury. This morning, on the opening of court, Prosecutor Bergen asked the court to adjourn the Grand Jury for a few days, as he wanted to consult with Attorney-General Stockton as to the constitutionality of the present Grand Jury. Judge Magie said there certainly seemed to have been irregularities in the summoning of the jurors, and he deemed it expedient to dismiss the Grand Jury until Friday morning.

Sheriff Van Liew has been sick for several weeks, and was in bed at the time when the Grand Jury was to be summoned. It had always been supposed that he was a friend of the county, and would not yield to the influence of the "Ring." That supposition was a mistaken one. When the time for the summoning came, Van Liew ordered his attorney, W. W. Anderson, of this town, to strike from the list of available tax-payers a certain number of names to be summoned. Mr. Anderson is a firm supporter of the reform movement, and he selected a set of perfectly honest, upright men. This list was published, and gave great satisfaction to the citizens generally. Sheriff Van Liew did not learn all the men chosen until Monday night last—the night before court opened. Hearing what an energetic jury had been summoned, and urged by the "Ring," Van Liew hastily sent for his deputy, and ordered him to summon a new jury from the original list. The deputy, aided by assistants, traveled all night through the county, and brought into court yesterday a set of men largely in the interests of Cory and the "Ring." The first Grand Jury, struck off by Mr. Anderson, was also in court, and now the question arises as to which is the legal jury. Van Liew's jury was recognized yesterday by the Judge, but it is believed he was misled by false statements. As heretofore stated, this jury was dismissed this morning until Friday. Mr. Anderson is so indignant at the Sheriff that he has given him notice that he will not act as his attorney any longer. In addition to the trouble with the Grand Jury, it appears that the Sheriff was persuaded to allow Byron Thornton, the Coroner of the county, to summon the general panel of petit jurors. This, it is feared, is contrary to the statute, which is construed to the effect that either the Sheriff or Under Sheriff must summon the jurors, and not the Coroner. If this be true, all the panel is irregular.

The story about the absence of an important witness, by which Cory induced the court to postpone his suit yesterday until September, was a trumped-up affair. The witness, D. L. Robinson, is a worthless man, and Cory got a friend of his to pay Robinson's way out West, Cory himself furnishing the money. The counsel for the county procured two very important witnesses from distant parts of the country, one of them, J. S. Brown, being brought from Florida last week and secreted here for the trial. In order not to lose their testimony, or be compelled to bring them here again, their depositions were taken before J. F. Frelinghuysen this evening. They testified to the forging of bridge bills in their names by Daniel Cory, ten bills having been forged by him in Brown's name alone.

## THE STOCK EXCHANGE'S NEW BUILDING.

The Stock Exchange has formally adopted the plan devised by Architect Renwick for the enlargement of their building. This consists in an adherence as far as possible to the style of the present edifice. The recently purchased building on Broad-street will be altered so as to correspond with the present entrance on that street. It will have an iron front and a large doorway precisely similar, and will be of the same height, so that the effect will be to practically double that portion of the Exchange, to make the "Long Room" twice as wide as it is now, and to give twice the present amount of office room up stairs. The recently-purchased buildings on the New-street side will be altered into an extension of the Board Room, which will be made 141 feet long and 51 feet wide, just double the size of the present Board Room. A large glass dome will light the centre. A second doorway will give ingress to and egress from the Board Room on this side. The work of alteration is to be begun on May 1, and the expenditure is limited to $300,000. The proceeds of the recent sale of 40 seats, after paying for the additional land purchase, left a surplus of $311,000, which is to be applied to this purpose. The remainder will be taken out of the general fund.

## ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA.

The last report of the Zoological Society of Philadelphia, issued to-day, presents many interesting features, and as contemporaneous with that of the Prospect Park Menagerie, may afford some opportunities of comparison. The Secretary, John Samuel, Esq., states that the number of visitors has not equaled the expectations of the Directors, there having been a decrease from the previous year of 64,685. Notwithstanding this, by means of economy, exercised in the management of the business of the society, the average daily receipts had exceeded the average daily expenses by over $20 a day. The total visitors for the year up to March 1, were 216,134, against 280,789 in 1878-9. The total receipts were $41,229 25, being some $3,181 less than during the preceding year. It is on Sunday that the largest number of visitors and the best receipts were made, the Sundays during the year representing $16,784, while on the Tuesdays the receipts were only $2,221. In salaries and general expenses, it costs $38,183 to run the zoological garden, subsistence representing some $6,000. Mr. Arthur E. Brown, the Superintendent, states that 363 mammals, 60 birds, 41 batrachians, and 45 reptiles, valued at $40,770, represent the collection. Among the notable animals received in October last was a young female orang-outang, (*Simia satyrus*,) which, having been provided with a cage fitted with improved heating and ventilating apparatus, has so far resisted the effects of our Winter, being at present in excellent condition. Quite a large number of animals have been born during the year in the garden, including a macaque monkey, a zebu, two buffaloes, three Virginia deer, three mule deer, two wapiti deer, endless opossums, two red, three great, and one bat kangaroo. Attempts to raise mule deer do not seem, however, to be successful, and that they die when bred at a distance from the country of their origin, is a fact which seems to be repeated in Philadelphia. Mr. Brown notes the diminished relative mortality of the past three years, and attributes it to the better hygienic measures observed in the construction of the cages, the character of the food, and maintenance of proper temperature. The greatest loss met during the year was that of the giraffe, who died from renal calculi. The society may be considered fortunate in having had many animals presented during the year, and among them a pair of fallow deer, given by the Earl of Powis.

## RANDOLPH FOUND GUILTY.

WILLIAM SIMPSON'S ASSAILANT SENT TO SING SING FOR TEN YEARS.

George C. Randolph, who shot and wounded William Simpson, Jr., the pawnbroker, at the latter's place of business, No. 27 Chatham-street, was placed on trial for felonious assault by Assistant District Attorney Bell, in General Sessions, yesterday. The prisoner, in December, 1878, wrote a letter to Mr. Simpson demanding $1,500 as reparation for his wife's alienated affections, and his own blighted life, threatening if the money was not paid to shoot Simpson on sight. Instead of submitting to the black-mail, Simpson had Randolph arrested and indicted, but subsequently failed to prosecute, and the case was never brought to trial. The facts disclosed at that time showed that Simpson had been intimate with Lizzie Randolph, *née* Alice Lee, the wife of Randolph, and that the latter had made this the pretext of extorting money from Simpson. From the time of the exposure, in 1878, nothing further was heard of the Randolph-Simpson difficulties until April 3 last, when Randolph entered Simpson's pawn office, and twice requested the latter to accord him an interview. Simpson took no notice of his request, and continued to wait on his customers, whereupon Randolph drew a revolver and shot him in the lip, the bullet glancing off Simpson's teeth, and making its exit through the left cheek. Simpson fell, stunned, behind the counter, and Randolph, reaching over, shot him again, the ball taking effect in the back, from which it has not since been extracted. When the case was called yesterday, Mr. Simpson was in court and testified. His testimony was corroborated by his partner, Somers, and Officer Rooney. William Sinclair, formerly Clerk of the Supreme Court, testified that Randolph had called on him the day before the shooting, and witness informed him that Simpson, in answer to a note requesting a meeting with Randolph in relation to Mrs. Randolph, had declined to have anything to say to the prisoner.

Randolph, who is a rather attractive-looking man of 30, took the witness stand in his own behalf. He said he was a native of Washington, D. C., and previous to his arrest lived at No. 168 East Eighty-third-street. He married his wife, Alice Lee, about three years ago. On ascertaining from Mr. Sinclair that Simpson had refused to hold any intercourse with him he visited the latter's pawn office and demanded an interview. Simpson took no notice of his request, but turned to a counter on which lay a number of pistols and other weapons. Believing that Simpson intended to shoot, and that his [Randolph's] life was in peril, he drew his revolver and shot in self-defense, surrendering himself immediately.

The jury were only out 10 minutes, and returned a verdict of guilty of assault with intent to kill. Judge Cowing, in passing sentence, said that the prisoner escaped trial on a graver offense only because the bullets he fired at Mr. Simpson had failed to accomplish his design. There was little doubt that the prisoner intended to kill his victim, and it was no fault of his that Mr. Simpson was not now in his grave. Sufficient had been developed in the course of the trial to show that it was a case of black-mail. This offense had become too common in the community, and it was high time that Grand Juries and courts took decided action, in order that this class of offenders might receive the punishment they so richly deserved. Black-mailers disturbed the peace of the community, and were the original cause of many of the most serious crimes committed. In this case at issue there was no justification for the shooting, and if ever a man deserved the full penalty of his crime that man was Randolph. His Honor then sentenced Randolph to the full penalty prescribed by law, 10 years in State Prison, at hard labor. The prisoner heard the sentence with the utmost indifference, and chatted pleasantly with his lawyer as he held out his hands to be manacled.

## A DOCTOR'S ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

TRYING TO END A MISERABLE AND DISGRACEFUL LIFE.

On Wednesday night a stranger asked to be assigned a room in the hotel at No. 16 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, and registered as G. Manning. He did not appear yesterday morning, and at noon the proprietor of the hotel sent a clerk to the man's room. Manning was found lying in bed unconscious, and near him were two papers labeled "Morphine." The Police were notified, and an ambulance being sent for, he was taken to the Long Island College Hospital. In his clothing two documents were found. One of them was an order from Judge Neilson, of the Brooklyn City Court, dated April 21, permitting Manning to see his two children, now in the custody of his divorced wife, and upon the reverse side of the order was the following letter in Manning's handwriting:

BROOKLYN, April 21, 1880.

My original intention was to shoot myself through the brain in the City Court of Brooklyn, which would be the most appropriate place to terminate a miserable and disgraceful life. Not owning a pistol, I have to resort to the use of ale and morphine. On consideration, I have come to the conclusion that a man of spirit, honor, and honesty should die rather than live a life of uselessness and degradation. The Coroner may give my body to the Long Island College, as my family cannot afford to go to any expense, and I would not wish that they would even if they could.

JOHN G. MANNING.

The other document was a letter from Stephen English, as follows:

127 BROADWAY, N. Y., April 13, 1880.

*John G. Manning, Esq., Jersey City:*

DEAR SIR: After you left, I called at the Equitable Life office, and found that you had not been rejected, but "declined at present." Pulse high, arising from nervous excitement. Try another company. Yours truly,

STEPHEN ENGLISH.

A card was also found bearing the address: "John G. Manning, M. D., No. 238 New-York-avenue, Jersey City Heights." Manning used to reside in Brooklyn, and was formerly quite wealthy, having made money in the drug business at the corner of Baltic and Clinton streets, in that city. He had had some trouble with his wife, and at one time charged her with attempting to kill him. She made a counter-charge of a similar character. Divorce suits followed, in which Mrs. Manning was victorious. Latterly Manning has been poor, having lost his money in litigation. The doctors at the Long Island College Hospital think he cannot recover from the effects of the morphine he took.

## NO REMEDY FOR JACOB A. HATZEL.

Jacob A. Hatzel was cheated out of the office of Alderman, to which he was elected in the Sixth District in 1878. He ran on the Tammany ticket with George Hall, who was returned as having been elected with two Anti-Tammany Aldermen. Hall was given a certificate of election by the Board of Aldermen acting as Canvassers. It was shown subsequently that the Inspectors of Election did not make returns in due form to the Board of Canvassers, and that the original record of voting in one of the election districts had been altered so that Hall was credited with 90 votes that were cast for Hatzel. Three of the Election Inspectors were convicted in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of violating the Election laws, and are now in the Penitentiary. Hatzel brought a quo warranto suit against Hall, but it was dismissed by Judge Lawrence on the ground that the plaintiff's remedy was to have the action of the Board of Aldermen in admitting the defendant to a seat in it reviewed by certiorari. Hatzel obtained a writ of certiorari, and a hearing in the case was had before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, last week, four months after the Board of Aldermen in which George Hall acted had gone out of existence. Judge Donohue gave a decision yesterday, quashing the writ on the ground that Hatzel allowed too long a time to pass before he procured it.

## THE WILSON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The twenty-seventh anniversary of the Wilson Industrial School for Girls was held yesterday in the mission building, Avenue A and St. Mark's-place. After some interesting songs and recitations had been listened to from the children in the large hall, the latter were addressed by the Rev. Dr. C. D'W. Bridgeman. The children were then dismissed, and the audience retired to the parlors, where the Treasurer's and school reports were read, and suitable addresses made by the Rev. Drs. Bridgeman and William T. Sabine. The Wilson Industrial School for Girls was organized in 1853, and incorporated the following year. It now embraces a day-school, house-work and kitchen-garden classes, a mission church and Sabbath-school, and a circulating library. The average attendance of children during the last school year was 171. The Treasurer's report shows that the institution begins the year with about $200 to its credit in the treasury.

## ON A TOUR OF INSPECTION.

Secretary Sherman arrived in town yesterday morning. After a brief visit to the Sub-Treasury, he proceeded to the Custom-house, where he spent the afternoon. He was accompanied by his private secretary, Mr. Babcock. Ex-Gov. Fenton had a brief interview with him, and ex-Gov. Morgan was subsequently closeted with him for over an hour. Mr. Sherman took lunch with Collector Merritt. Gen. Fearing was of the party. Cigars were afterward obtained from the Seizure Room, the Secretary going down and selecting them himself. In the evening Mr. Sherman dined with the members of the alleged Sherman Club. In response to questions as to the object of his visit, he said that he was here merely on one of his "regular tours of inspection," and that no business of public importance was contemplated. The other gentlemen mentioned were equally reticent.

## THE POLICE INSPECTORSHIPS.

USELESS AND EXPENSIVE OFFICES WHICH SHOULD BE ABOLISHED.

The vacancy in the Third Inspection District of the Police Department, caused by the death of Inspector John McDermott, will, it is said, be filled by the promotion of Capt. Thomas Byrnes, recently transferred from the command of the Fifteenth Precinct to the position of Chief of the Central Office detective force. Since the death of the late Inspector Speight, there have been two Republican and two Democratic Inspectors, but prior to the appointment of Inspector Murray, his successor, politics were not taken into consideration in filling vacancies. One of the principal reasons for the probable appointment of Capt. Byrnes arises from the fact that he is regarded as the most eligible Democrat of the force for the position. The existence of a vacancy now, has served to revive the discussion of the question as to the advisability of abolishing the four Inspectorships. Gentlemen conversant with the general administration of the Police Department believe that the Inspectors are more ornamental than useful, and that their offices, or at least the present system of utilizing their services, ought to be wiped out. The salary of each is $3,500, making an aggregate of $14,000 per year, to which is added the salaries of several Sergeants, roundsmen, patrolmen, and four doormen detailed to the Inspectors' offices. It is asserted that the district system serves rather to retard the efficiency of the force than to promote it, by taking men from regular posts and adding to the work of Sergeants on desk duty at the station-houses. The latter are obliged to transmit to the offices of the Inspectors a complete copy of the returns and a full record of everything which occurs in the stations. Complaints of citizens against members of the force are frequently made to the Inspectors, who decide whether or not to send them to Headquarters for trial. The Inspectors can, if they please, cover cases of delinquency and other breaches of discipline with a mantle of secrecy, or they can blacken the characters of officers who may be so unfortunate as to fall under their displeasure. In point of fact, nearly everything happening in the precincts is filtered in the Inspectors' offices before it reaches either the Commissioners or the Superintendent. Without the assistance of the Captains the Inspectors possess comparatively little political influence, but leagued with the former they can wield a great deal of power at an election.

The votes of liquor-dealers who keep their places open on Sundays, and those of all classes of criminals who have indictments hanging over them, or can be indicted at any time, are absolutely controlled by the Captains, and this sort of influence is necessarily shared in by the Inspectors who may be in harmony with unscrupulous Captains. The law intended that the Inspectors should be employed in the capacity of aids to the Superintendent, two to visit the stations and two to perform desk duty at the Central Office alternately. These duties could be just as efficiently performed by four of the oldest Captains, and the Inspectorships could be safely dispensed with. The closing of their expensive offices would result in the transfer of Sergeants and men to posts where they are sadly needed at present.

## INSPECTOR JOHN M'DERMOTT.

THE DEAD COMMANDER BURIED WITH FUNERAL HONORS.

Police Inspector John McDermott was buried yesterday with all the honors due his rank in the department. His remains, clothed in the full uniform of his rank and inclosed in a cloth-covered casket, were exposed to view in the parlor of his late residence, in East Eighty-seventh-street, yesterday morning, and until the arrival of the funeral escort, the house was thronged with friends and his associates in the department who had come to pay the last tribute of respect to their dead comrade. Over the casket was thrown the flag of honor presented to the Police force by the citizens of New-York, with the suggestive legend "Faithful unto Death," and on this flag and almost covering the casket were floral offerings of the usual character. The force detailed as a funeral escort assembled at 10 o'clock at Third-avenue and Eighty-sixth-street, and were there formed into a battalion of 8 companies of 20 files front. Capt. Mount was in command of the battalion and the company commanders were Capts. Allaire, McDonnell, Gunner, McCullagh, Sanders, Leary, Murphy, and Hooker. The pall-bearers were Inspectors Dilks, Thorne, and Murray; Capts. Steers, Killilea, Bennett, Eakins, and Walsh; Sergts. Pickett and Robb. Accompanying the escort were Superintendent Walling, and Capts. Davis, Ward, Hedden, Copeland, Robbins, Garland, Kealy, Gastlin, Berghold, Clinchy, Yule, Williams, and Byrnes. Escorted by the Police force and followed by a large number of friends on foot, the remains were conveyed to the Roman Catholic Church of St. Lawrence, in East Eighty-fourth-street, where a solemn requiem mass was celebrated for the repose of the soul of the dead Inspector. Father Treanor was the celebrant, assisted by Father Pettit as deacon, and Father McDonald as sub-deacon. Among those assembled in the church were Police Commissioners French, Wheeler, and Voorhis, ex-Police Commissioners Thomas C. Acton and Hugh Gardner, ex-Senator C. G. Cornell, Chief of Police Donovan, of Hoboken, N. J.; Chief Woods, of Long Island City; Alderman Kiernan, ex-Alderman Henry Hughes, Mr. Samuel B. Hamburger, Capt. William H. Kipp, and a large number of detectives and patrolmen in plain clothes. At the conclusion of the ceremonies the casket containing the remains were carried out of the church by the pall-bearers and borne along the line of Police drawn up along the street, who saluted with presented batons, the band meanwhile playing a dirge. The line of march was then taken up for the ferry at the foot of Ninety-second-street, where the escort was dismissed and the remains were taken to Calvary Cemetery, accompanied by the pall-bearers, the family, and a great many friends in carriages.

## CHARGED WITH KIDNAPPING.

MISS ELLA JOHNSON'S COMPLAINT AGAINST HER AUNT AND TWO DETECTIVES.

Mrs. Sabra Amelia Johnson, a native of Nova Scotia, now residing at No. 89 Henry-street, Brooklyn, on Saturday last caused the arrest of her niece, Miss Ella Johnson, of No. 201 Second-avenue, in this City. Some time ago, Ella Johnson, who claims to be only 20 years old, was sent from Nova Scotia by her parents to her aunt, who is an invalid. She became tired of living with her relative, however, and removed to this City. Mrs. Johnson, who is very nervous, became convinced that she had been abducted. She employed a woman detective named Mrs. Eliza Bingham to trace her niece. This woman, it is alleged, reported that the girl was living in New-York under peculiar circumstances. This confirmed the aunt's suspicions, and she consulted with Superintendent Campbell, of the Brooklyn Police. The result of the interview was that Miss Johnson was arrested by Detective Charles A. Frost, and taken to Brooklyn. In Justice Walsh's court, the aunt preferred a charge of truancy against the prisoner, and said that she thought the girl was mentally unsound. The magistrate declared the charge to be worthless, and told the girl that there could be no legal complaint of that character made against her. He advised her to obey her aunt's wish and return to Brooklyn. The girl, however, positively refused, and was discharged.

Yesterday Miss Johnson appeared before Justice Smith, in the Essex Market Police Court. She was richly attired and wore costly jewelry. She made a complaint of kidnapping against her aunt, Detective Frost, and the female detective, Mrs Bingham. She swore that on Saturday last the three came to her residence and by threats compelled her to accompany them to Brooklyn. There she was locked up all night in a cell, but was discharged when brought to court on the following morning. She declared that when arrested no warrant was exhibited to her, and her captors would vouchsafe no information as to the nature of the complaint against her. She claimed that she was making a respectable living in a photograph gallery at No. 737 Broadway. Justice Smith entertained the complaint, and notified the parties implicated that an examination would be held into the charge on Saturday next.

## SETH B. HUNT'S FUNERAL.

The funeral of the late Seth B. Hunt took place yesterday afternoon from his late home, No. 35 West Nineteenth-street, and was largely attended by representative City merchants. The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. William Taylor, of the Broadway Tabernacle, who had been Mr. Hunt's Pastor for the past eight years. A quartet from the English Glee Club opened the services with a chant, and Dr. Taylor read the usual service for the dead. He then spoke briefly of the career and Christian character of the dead merchant. The body was inclosed in a plain, cloth-covered casket, and was buried in Green-Wood Cemetery. Among the many persons present besides the immediate relatives of Mr. Hunt were H. B. Claflin, Amos R. Eno, Amos Trowbridge, N. Sullivan, S. W. Fay, George Bliss, District Attorney Benjamin K. Phelps, William I. Peake, Thomas F. Carhart, Daniel Robinson, of Troy; William H. Smith, Dr. Ball, Henry C. Bowen, A. D. Guillard, and Philip Vanvalkenberg.

## A BURGLAR'S PISTOL POINTED AT HER.

As the family of Mr. Robert Kessler, Jr., were in the basement of No. 368 Seventh-avenue, Thursday night, John C. Neff and Thomas McMurray climbed up a fire-escape to a bedroom on the second floor. Mrs. Kessler shortly after went up stairs and saw Neff with a piece of wax candle exploring a bureau. She cried, "Who is that?" and Neff, drawing a revolver, said: "If you shout I'll shoot." Mrs. Kessler promised not to shout, and the thieves descended by the fire-escape with a gold watch, chain, and locket worth $100, leaving behind six silk dresses which they had packed up. When they left the bedroom Mrs. Kessler sprang to a balcony and shouted "thieves." Officer McTaggert, of the Twentieth Precinct, heard her, gave chase to Neff and Murray, and after scaling a number of fences cornered them. Neff drew a revolver on the officer, but it was knocked out of his hand, and both were arrested. Justice Morgan held them in $2,500 each. The prisoners are suspected of a robbery at No. 496 Seventh-avenue, and of one at No. 603 Ninth-avenue.

## WORK FOR GOOD DETECTIVES.

THE MYSTERY SURROUNDING THE DEATH OF AN ENGLISH SINGER.

Coroner Brady yesterday began an investigation into the circumstances surrounding the death of John Bowman, a vocalist, who was found on Wednesday lying insensible in the area of Weber's piano factory, at Seventeenth-street and Seventh-avenue, with a fractured skull, and who died soon after admission to the New-York Hospital. The Police jumped to the conclusion that Bowman had fallen into the area while intoxicated, and that his death was consequently purely accidental, but it has since been ascertained that he was a man of temperate habits, and there is evidence in the hands of the Coroner, which it is not deemed prudent to make public at present, tending to show that Bowman was assaulted and thrown down the area. The deceased was an Englishman, and had been in this country only four months. He was employed as a ballad singer at the concert saloon of George Martin, No. 742 Seventh-avenue. He was very frugal in his habits, and during his short stay in this city had saved enough money to pay the passage from London to this City of his son, who is also a good singer. The money was sent to the son nearly three weeks ago, and it is supposed that young Bowman is now on his way to New-York. Mr. George Martin, Bowman's employer, called on Coroner Brady yesterday, and said that Bowman had sung as usual in his saloon on the night preceding his death, and left there at an early hour on Wednesday morning. He was then perfectly sober, and was in the company of friends. Mr. Martin felt convinced that Bowman had been attacked by some of the Seventh-avenue gang, robbed, and thrown into the area. It has been ascertained by the Coroner who were in Bowman's company when he left Martin's saloon, and the Police are looking for them.

## A NEW PUZZLE WITH WORDS.

*From the Boston Traveller, April 21.*

Students at the Institute of Technology have designed a rival to the Gem puzzle, which is beginning to excite considerable interest about town. Given two words of an equal number of letters, the problem is to change one to the other by altering one letter at a time of the first so as to make a legitimate English word, continuing the alterations until the desired result is attained. The conditions are that only one letter shall be altered to form each new word, and that none but words which can be found in English dictionaries shall be used. Here are some examples of the changes:

*East* to *West*—East, vast, vest, West.
*Boot* to *Shoe*—Boot, soot, shot, Shoe.
*Dog* to *Cat*—Dog, dig, fig, fit, fat, Cat.
*Milk* to *Hash*—Milk, mile, male, mate, hate, hath, Hash.
*Road* to *Rail*—Road, rood, root, coot, coat, coal, coil, toil, tail, Rail.
*Soup* to *Fish*—Soup, soul, soil, foil, fowl, fool, foot, coot, cost, cast, fast, fist, Fish.

The game is becoming quite popular in railroad offices as well as in family circles and at firesides, and seems to furnish instruction with amusement.

## AN EXPERT IN WRITING.

Mr. Edwin H. Rauch, testifying as an expert in writing at the trial of the Whitaker will case in Philadelphia, said, upon cross-examination, that it was possible for a first-class expert to deceive any one, and that he had frequently been deceived himself. Specimens of writing were submitted to him, and he was asked to say what sort of writing they were. He said that, in his opinion, it was wrist and shoulder work. Mr. Sheppard then said that the writing in which he had said the wrist movement predominated was the work of a woman who had lived 33 years without any arms, and had written holding the pen between her toes, and that those in which Mr. Rauch had picked out the elements of shoulder movement were written by a man who clasped the pen between his elbows, he having lost both forearms. This, however, did not shake the confidence of the witness in his own opinion. He said that the writing had the appearance of wrist-writing and shoulder-writing; that was all he said in the first place, and he still maintained it.

## COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

*Held by Church, C. J., and Folger, Rapallo, Andrews, Miller, Earl, and Danforth, JJ.*

No. 193—Maddan vs. Covert et. al.; No. 210—Bennett vs. North British and Mercantile Insurance Company et al.; No. 158—Babcock et al. vs. Libbey; No. 136—Ryerson et al. vs. Willis; No. 201—Hazewell vs. Coursen; No. 430—Ferrer, &c., vs. Pyne et al., Executors; No. 207—Adee vs. Bigler, &c.; No. 212—Clements vs. Yturria.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

*Held by Donohue, J.*

Nos. 42, 45, 60, 61, 64, 65, 68, 67, 74, 77, 98, 106, 120, 123, 127, 144, 150, 175, 178, 192, 202, 209, 215, 216, 217, 225, 226, 229, 230.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned sine die.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

*Held by Van Brunt, J.*

Law and Fact—Nos. 524, 535, 500, 136, 155, 425, 234, 548, 526, 505, 522, 305, 503, 546, 553, 602, 605, 539, 601, 565, 597, 571, 529, 558, 393, 596.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

*Held by Lawrence, J.*

Case on—No. 1356—Claflin et al. vs. The Guardian Insurance Company, and Short Causes—Nos. 2890, 2546, 2917, 2997, 3045½, 2894, 2785, 3076, 2310, 2484, 2768, 2370, 2277, 3022, 2839, 2901, 1920, 1930, 2215, 2290, 2714, 924, 2930, 2968, 3078.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

*Held by Beach, J.*

Short Causes—Nos. 2933, 2802, 2865, 2652, 3029, 2928, 3030, 2831, 2810, 2758, 2833, 3053, 3063, 2746, 2769, 3750, 2254, 2660, 2463, 2617, 2982, 2759, 2966, 3032, 2983, 3038.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

*Held by Sedgwick, J.*

Nos. 24, 41.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

*Held by Curtis, C. J.*

Short Causes—Nos. 1336, 1240, 1044, 1379, 1363, 1024.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

*Held by Freedman, J.*

Nos. 364, 821, 822, 623, 824, 625, 1297, 831, 689, 355, 191, 51, 448, 550, 1353.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

*Held by Speir, J.*

Nos. 735, 757, 765, 658, 615, 717, 730, 794, 687, 689, 791, 794, 343, 692, 756.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

*Held by C. P. Daly, C. J.*

No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

*Held by Larremore, J.*

Nos. 23, 37.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

*Held by J. F. Daly, J.*

One Hour Causes—Nos. 2355, 2353, 2252, 2519, 2471, 2532, 1688, 1639, 2466, 2528.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

*Held by Van Hoesen, J.*

Nos. 1724, 1730, 1736, 1243, 1547, 1764, 1626, 1771, 1775, 1897, 1778, 1781, 1783, 1739, 1741, 1745.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

*Held by Hawes, J.*

Short Causes—Nos. 4264, 4678, 4691, 4455, 4711, 4663, 4425, 4713, 4675, 4736, 4780, 4689, 4785, 4391.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

*Held by McAdam, J.*

Nos. 3359, 2491, 2923, 4201, 4202, 4285, 3414, 3866, 3390, 3241, 3499, 1042, 3002, 4395, 4420, 4494, 4571, 4606, 4644, 2481, 2602, 4670, 4737, 4717, 4715, 4591, 4555, 4766, 4612, 4754.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

*Held by Sinnott, J.*

Short Causes—Nos. 3983, 3610, 4363, 294, 4582, 3658, 4573, 4704, 4585, 4767, 4548.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

*Held by Cowing, J.*

John Tagney, robbery.
William Goodfellow and Thomas McHale, burglary.
George Mulligan, burglary.
Michael Kennedy, burglary.
Thomas F. Lynch, grand larceny.
Lizzie Watkins, grand larceny.
Bessie Jacoby, grand larceny.
William Dauphin, violation of lottery laws.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

*Held by Smyth, Recorder.*

James Smith and William Murphy, burglary.
Charles Wilbur and Emma R. Whiting, burglary.
Fanny Lynch, grand larceny.
Mary Jane Smith, grand larceny.
Isaac Laff, grand larceny.
Edward Farrell, grand larceny.
Emma F. Brown, grand larceny.
Gustavus Syreen, larceny from person.
Michael Ferris, larceny from person.
George Edwards, robbery, (continued.)
James Gibbs, felonious assault and battery.
Christian Diehl and John Wilson, larceny from person.

## THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 22.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 1,200 head; total for the week thus far, 9,380 head; for the same time last week, 10,760 head; consigned through, 470 cars; market—nothing doing. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 3,500 head; total for the week thus far, 10,900 head; for the same time last week, 13,800 head; consigned through, 12 cars; market active, firm, and higher; offerings generally of good quality; sales of choice to fancy wool Sheep at $7@$7 30; no clipped sold. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 4,000 head; total for the week thus far, 35,805 head; for the same time last week, 30,490 head; consigned through, 118 cars; market weaker; Yorkers, fair to choice, at $4 35@$4 50; medium and heavy, $4 40@$4 65; fair ends, $4@$4 40; Pigs, $4@$4 20.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 22.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports: Hogs—Receipts, 22,000 head; shipments, 3,600 head; market opened strong, ruled 5c. higher, and closed weak, with the advance lost; mixed packing, $4@$4 25; light, $4 20@$4 45, chiefly at $4 40@$4 45; choice heavy, $4 40@$4 60. Cattle—Receipts, 5,800 head; shipments, 3,800 head; market opened steady, but closed dull and weaker; rough Oregons and Natives 10c. lower; shipping, $4@$5 30; butchers' steady at $2@$3 90, chiefly at $2 40@$3 50; stockers and feeders, $2 90@$3 90. Sheep—Receipts, 3,500 head; shipments, 2,400 head; market steady; clipped, $3 50@$4 50; fair to choice wooled, $5 60@$6 40.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 22.—Hogs active and a shade higher; Yorkers, $4 15@$4 25; bacon, $4 25@$4 30; butchers', $4 10@$4 35; fancy, $4 40@$4 50; receipts, 6,800 head; shipments, 2,700 head. Cattle in active demand at steady prices; supply good, but no prime or fancy grades in pens; light to good Steers, 1,000 to 1,400 lb., $4@$4 30; butcher stuff and stockers and feeders unchanged; receipts, 2,000 head; shipments, 1,000 head. Sheep steady and unchanged; receipts, 1,500 head; shipments, none.

EAST LIBERTY, Penn., April 22.—Cattle—Receipts 833 head; market unchanged. Hogs—Receipts, 1,700 head; Philadelphias, $4 65@$4 75; Yorkers, $4 40@$4 50. Sheep—Receipts, 600 head; market closed rather slow at yesterday's prices.

## THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 22.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat excited and higher; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 11¼@$1 11¾, cash; $1 12¾ bid, May; $1 08¼, June; $1 04¼, July; sales at $1 11¾@$1 13¾, May; $1 08½@$1 09½, June; No. 3 do., 99c.@$1. Corn strong and higher at 36¼c., cash; 36¼c. bid May; 35¾c. bid June; 36¾c.@36½c., July. Oats in fair demand and higher at 29⅝c.@29⅞c. cash and May; 29¼c., June. Rye firmer at 71c.@71½c. Barley firmer at 80c.@81c. Pork active, firm, and higher at $9 62½@$9 65, cash and May; $9 75@$9 77½, June; $9 90, July. Lard strong and higher at $6 30, cash and May; $6 35, June; $6 90, July. Bulk-meats strong and higher; Shoulders, $4; Short Rib, $6 20; Short Clear, $6 35. Eggs, 9½c.@10c. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 07. Receipts—Flour, 6,500 bbls.; Wheat, 15,000 bushels; Corn, 77,000 bushels; Oats, 59,000 bushels; Rye, 2,700 bushels; Barley, 3,600 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 12,000 bbls.; Wheat, 6,500 bushels; Corn, 312,000 bushels; Oats, 30,000 bushels; Rye, 3,800 bushels; Barley, 7,000 bushels. At the close—Wheat excited and higher at $1 14¾, May; $1 10¼, June. Corn strong and higher at 36¾c., May; 35¾c.@36⅝c., June; 37c., July. Oats active, firm, and higher at 30c., May; 29½c., June. Pork strong and higher at $9 77½, May; $9 90, June. Lard moderately active and higher at $6 37½, May; $6 92½ bid, June.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 22.—Flour stronger; choice, $4 87½ bid, cash; $4 90, May; Family, $4 70 bid. Wheat opened higher, advanced, but closed lower; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 13, cash; $1 13@$1 13¾, April; $1 11½@$1 13, May; $1 07½@$1 08¾, June; 98c.@97½c., July; 94½c.@93¾c., all the year; No. 3 do., $1 08; No. 4 do., $1 02. Corn opened higher, but declined; 33c., cash; 33¾c.@33½c., May; 33¾c.@34c., June; 34½c.@34¼c., July. Oats higher at 30c., cash; 30¼c.@30⅜c., May; 31c., June. Rye higher at 73c.@74c. Barley dull; choice Spring, 75c.@80c. Whisky quiet at $1 06. Pork higher; jobbing at $10 15@$10 20. Lard firmer at $6 70 bid. Bulk-meats higher; Shoulders, $3 80; Clear Rib, $5 95@$6; Clear Sides, $6 15@$6 20. Bacon higher; Shoulders, $4 40; Clear Rib, $6 70@$6 75; Clear Sides, $6 90@$7. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 13,000 bushels; Corn, 32,000 bushels; Oats, 6,000 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels; Barley, 3,600 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 4,000 bushels; Corn, 5,000 bushels; Oats, 1,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 22.—Flour steady, with a good demand. Wheat quiet. Corn firmer; sales, 1 cars No. 2 Western, in elevator, 42c.; 41½c. bid, April, to arrive; 41c. bid, delivered. Oats quiet but firm; sales, 1 car No. 2 Western at 35½c. Barley steady. Rye inactive. Railroad Freights to New-York—Wheat, 9c.; Corn, 8½c.; Oats, 5½c. Canal—Wheat, 7c.; Corn, 6½c.; Oats, 4½c. Receipts—Railroads—Flour, 2,200 bbls.; Wheat, 12,000 bushels; Corn, 24,000 bushels; Oats, 9,000 bushels; Barley, 1,200 bushels; Rye, 2,300 bushels. Canal—Wheat, 37,500 bushels; Corn, 40,480 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Railroads—Flour, 2,600 bbls.; Wheat, 47,000 bushels; Corn, 130,000 bushels; Oats, 9,000 bushels; Barley, 1,200 bushels; Rye, 2,300 bushels; canal to tide-water—Wheat, 103,100 bushels; Corn, 17,000 bushels; Oats, 40,000 bushels; intermediate points—Wheat, 1,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, April 22.—Flour firmer but not quotably higher. Wheat scarce, firm, and higher; prime Red, $1 14@$1 15; receipts, 3,800 bushels; shipments, 3,000 bushels. Corn active, firm, and higher; No. 2 Mixed, 40½c.@41c. Oats strong and higher; No. 2 Mixed, 35c.@35½c. Rye stronger at 81c. Barley firm and unchanged. Pork stronger at $9 75@$10. Lard in fair demand and higher at $6 20@$6 35. Bulk-meats in good demand and tending upward; Shoulders, $3 90; Clear Rib, $6 12½; Clear Sides, $6 37½. Bacon in fair demand and firm; Shoulders, 4½c.; Clear Rib, 6⅞c.; Clear Sides, 7⅛c. Whisky quiet at $1 05. Butter steady and unchanged. Sugar stronger; hards, 9¾c.@10½c.; New-Orleans, 7½c.@8¼c. Hogs firmer; common, $3 25@$4; light, $4 10@$4 35; packing, $4 20@$4 35; butchers', $4 40@$4 50; receipts, 2,000 head; shipments, 315 head.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 22.—Flour steady. Wheat opened firm, advanced 1¼c., and closed strong; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, $1 20; do. soft, $1 17; No. 2 Milwaukee, cash and April, $1 12; May, $1 13; June, $1 11; No. 3 do., $1 00½; No. 4 do., 95c.; Rejected, 85c. Corn strong and higher; No. 2, 36½c. Oats strong and higher at 29½c. for No. 2. Rye steady and firm at 71c. for No. 1. Barley firm and higher; No. 2 Spring, 63½c. Provisions quiet but firm. Mess Pork quiet at $9 70, cash and May; $9 80, June. Lard—Prime Steam, $6 30, cash and May; $6 37, June. Hogs quiet but firmer at $4 15@$4 30. Freights—Wheat, to Buffalo, 3½c. Receipts—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 9,000 bushels; Barley, 400 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 11,000 bbls.; Wheat, 108,000 bushels; Barley, 4,000 bushels.

OSWEGO, N. Y., April 22.—Flour unchanged; sales, 735 bbls. Wheat firm and unchanged; No. 1 hard Minnesota Spring, $1 35; White State, $1 20; Red do., $1 20. Corn steady; No. 2 Toledo, 52c. Barley quiet and unchanged; No. 1 Canada held at 85c. Rye—*Nothing doing*; Canada held at 83c., in bond. Corn-meal in good demand; bolted, $22; unbolted, $20@$21. Mill-feed firm; Shorts and Shipstuffs, $22; Middlings, $23. Canal Freights—Wheat and Peas, 5¼c.; Corn and Rye, 5c.; Barley, 4½c., to New-York; Lumber, $1 75 to Albany; $2 50 to New-York. Receipts—Barley, 11,000 bushels; Peas, 3,000 bushels; Lumber, 2,382,000 feet. Shipments—Flour, 750 bbls.; Wheat, 2,000 bushels; Barley, 14,000 bushels; Lumber, 800,000 feet.

TOLEDO, Ohio, April 22.—Wheat weak; Amber Michigan, $1 16; No. 2 Red Winter, spot, $1 20; April, $1 19; May, $1 18; June, $1 16¾; July, $1 05¼; August, $1 00¼; No. 3 Red Wabash, May, $1 12; Western Amber, $1 20; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 21. Corn weak; High Mixed, 40½c.; No. 2, spot, 36¾c.; May and June, 39c.; No. 2 White, 41¼c.; Rejected, 39¼c.; damaged, 36¾c. Oats firm; No. 2, 34½c. At the close—Wheat irregular; No. 2 Red Winter, April, $1 19; May, $1 18¾; June, $1 16¾; No. 3 Red, May, $1 12¾. Receipts—Wheat, 23,000 bushels; Corn, 67,000 bushels; Oats, 4,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 32,000 bushels; Corn, 51,000 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels.

DETROIT, Mich., April 22.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat easy; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 15¼ bid, April; $1 15½, May; $1 15½, June; $1 15¾. Corn dull; nothing doing. Oats firm, with a moderate demand; No. 1 White, 38c.; No. 2 do., 35c.; No. 1 Mixed, 35½c.; No. 2 do., 34½c. Clover-seed dull and declining; prime, $4. Receipts—Flour, 1,400 bbls.; Wheat, 18,000 bushels; Corn, 1,600 bushels; Oats, 2,900 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 600 bbls.; Wheat, 17,000 bushels; Corn, 2,800 bushels; Oats, 800 bushels.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 22.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet at $1@$1 05. Corn quiet; No. 2 White, 42½c.@43c.; do. Mixed 40c. Oats dull; No. 2 White, 37c.; do. Mixed, 35½c.@36½c. Rye quiet at 80c.@81c. for No. 2. Pork dull and nominal at $11. Lard quiet; prime steam, $6 90. Bulk-meats steady; Shoulders, 4c.; Clear Rib, 6¼c.; Clear Sides, 6½c. Bacon steady; Shoulders, $4 70; Clear Rib, $6 70; Clear Sides, $7 35. Sugar-cured Hams, 9¾c.@10½c. Whisky quiet at $1 04.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., April 22.—Corn quiet and weak at 48c.@51c. Corn-meal dull and lower; quoted at $2 25. Hay unsettled; prime quoted at $18@$20; choice, $23. Lard firmer; tierce, 7¼c.@7¾c.; keg, 8¼c. Other articles unchanged. Exchange—New-York, sight, $2 50 ₩ $1,000 premium; bankers' sterling, $4 85.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 22.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 30c. Resin firm at $1 05 for Strained and good Strained. Tar steady at $1 25. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 for hard; $1 75 for Yellow Dip, and $2 25 for Virgin. Corn unchanged.

FALL RIVER, Mass., April 22.—There has been more doing in Printing Cloths, with sales of 68,000 pcs., May to October, and 1,000 pcs., spot, 64x64, at 5c., and with an improved demand for spot goods.

CLEVELAND, April 22.—Petroleum quiet at 7½c. for Standard White.

PEORIA, April 22.—Highwines steady and unchanged at $1 06.

## THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 22, 12:30 P. M.—United States bonds, new 5s, 104¾. Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage Trustees' certificates, 73; do. second mortgage, 36; New-Jersey Central Consols, 107¾; Erie, 46¾; Pennsylvania Central, 56¾; Reading, 34¾; New-York Central, 136. British Consols, 98 11-16 for both money and the account.

3 P. M.—Erie, 45.

3 P. M.—Erie, 44¾. The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £3,200 during the past week. The proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liability is 45 9-16 ₩ cent., which is the same as last week.

4 P. M.—Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage Trustees' certificates, 73¾; do. second mortgage, 36¼; New-Jersey Central Consols, 107¼; Erie, 45¼; Illinois Central, 109¾; Pennsylvania Central, 56; Reading, 34¼.

PARIS, April 22—4:30 P. M.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 19,900,000f. during the last week; 3 ₩ cent. Rentes, 1836. 45c. for the account. Exchange on London, 25f. 20c. for checks.

LIVERPOOL, April 22—1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Middling Uplands, 6 15-16d.; Middling Orleans, 7d.; Low Middling Uplands, 6 11-16d.; good ordinary Uplands, 6⅜d.; ordinary Uplands, 5¾d. Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, June and July delivery, 6 27-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, August and September delivery, 6 29-32d.

4:30 P. M.—Cotton—The sales of the day included 5,300 bales American. Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, April delivery, 6 27-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, 6 27-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, May and June delivery, 6 27-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, August and September delivery, 6⅞d.; also, 6 29-32d. Breadstuffs—Corn, 5s. ₩ cental for new Mixed. Provisions—Lard, 37s. 3d. ₩ cwt. for American.

5:15 P. M.—Cotton—Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, September and October delivery, 6 27-32d. Futures closed firm.

LONDON, April 22.—The sales of Wool yesterday were in detail as follows: 3,939 bales Victorian—Fleece, 1s. 9½d.@2s. 3½d.; Scoured, 1s. 8½d.@2s. 4½d.; greasy, 1s. 1d.@1s. 6½d.; locks and pieces, 6d.@1s. 8½d.; Scoured, 1s. 6½d.@1s. 11½d.; Lambs', 1s. 4½d.@2s. 6d.; Scoured, 1s. 8½d.@2s.; greasy, 8½d.@1s. 4½d.; 3,336 bales New-South Wales and Queensland—Fleece at 1s. 8d.@2s. 5½d.; Scoured, 1s. 2½d.@2s. 4½d.; greasy, 1s. ½d.@1s. 8½d.; locks and pieces, 8d.@1s. 9½d.; Lambs', Scoured, 1s. 8½d.@2s. 1d.; greasy, 1s.@1s. 2d.; 2,046 bales New-Zealand—Fleece, at 1s. 6d.@1s. 9½d.; Scoured, 1s. 4½d.@2s. 4d.; greasy, 8½d.@1s. 4½d.; locks and pieces, 6d.@1s. 6½d.; 169 bales Cape—Fleece, at 1s. 7d.@2s. 2½d.; Lambs', 1s. 4½d.@1s. 5d.; 142 bales South Australian—Greasy, 9d.@1s. 3d.; locks and pieces, 6d.@10d.; Lambs', greasy, 9½d.@11½d., and 91 bales Tasmanian—Fleece at 1s. 8½d.; slipe, 1s. 2½d.@1s. 8½d.; locks and pieces, 11½d.

At the sales this evening, 10,500 bales, principally Port Phillip, Adelaide, and New-Zealand, were sold briskly at quite previous prices.

LONDON, April 22—4 P. M.—Spirits of Turpentine, 30s. ₩ cwt.

ANTWERP, April 22.—Petroleum, 17⅝f. paid, 18f. sellers, for fine pale American.

HAVRE, April 22.—Wilcox's Lard closed at 92f. ₩ 50 kilos.

HAVANA, April 22.—Spanish Gold, 233¼@233½. Exchange quiet and unchanged. Sugar quiet and unchanged; holders are unwilling to accept lower offers.

## BRAZILIAN COFFEE MARKET.

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 21.—Coffee—Market quiet; prices maintained; no change; good firsts, 5,900@6,050 reis ₩ 10 kilos. Average daily receipts, 6,[illegible] bags. Shipments of the week—To the Channel and North of Europe, 22,000 bags; to the United States, 31,000 bags; to the Mediterranean, none. Sales of the week—For the Channel and North of Europe, 22,000 bags; for the United States, 22,000 bags; for the Mediterranean, none. Stock, 117,000 bags. Exchange on London, [illegible]d.

SANTOS, April 21.—Coffee—Market animated; prices firm; Superior Santos, 5,800@6,000 reis ₩ 10 kilos. Average daily receipts, 2,400 bags. Shipments of the week—To all countries, 33,000 bags; to the Channel, Europe, and the Mediterranean, 33,000 bags. Sales of the week, (for Europe,) 20,000 bags. Stock, 48,000 bags.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1880.

*AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.*

WALLACK'S THEATRE—A CHILD OF THE STATE.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—HAZEL KIRKE.
BOOTH'S THEATRE—MACBETH.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—MY PARTNER.
BIJOU OPERA-HOUSE—AGES AGO, &c.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—WIDOW BEDOTT.
DALY'S THEATRE—THE WAY WE LIVE.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—MASTODON MINSTRELS.
STANDARD THEATRE—M'LISS.
PARK THEATRE—ZIP; OR POINT LYNDE LIGHT.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—HEARTS OF OAK.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—SCADDEN'S PIRATES.
THEATRE COMIQUE—MULLIGAN GUARDS' SURPRISE.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE—BARNUM'S SHOW. Matinée.
STEINWAY HALL—GRAND CONCERT.
THE AQUARIUM—GEN. TOM THUMB, &c. Matinée.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—PAINTINGS.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—AT 2 P. M.—PRIMEROSE.

*NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.*

*The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.*

*The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, falling; followed by rising, barometer, south-west, shifting to colder north and west, winds, partly cloudy weather, numerous rains.*

In the Senate, yesterday, the Army Appropriation bill was finally passed as it came from the House. As the "rider" of the bill disarmed the United States forces, it was sought, on the other hand, to disarm the men who hang around the polling-places for the purpose of terrifying Republican voters. This proposition was defeated, and the Democrats have put themselves on record as being in favor of promiscuous and individual arming, but opposed to any armed Police from any quarter.

The Assembly Committee on Cities, of which Mr. VARNUM is Chairman, have made their report on the street-cleaning system of this City. While the committee were here, it was apparent that they were determined to go into the subject very thoroughly. The result is the presentation of a report which is exhaustive and full of all necessary detail. The conclusions of the committee, however, are of more immediate importance to our citizens than the statistics and facts gathered. The committee are of the opinion that the excessive cost of our street-cleaning, and the failure to do the work properly are due to what is mildly called "a lack of intelligent co-operation between the force which collects street refuse and that which removes it." When we consider that there has been abundant evidence that this lack of intelligent co-operation is sometimes due to a tacit agreement to squander the City's money, the case has been put very guardedly. The committee also note the incapacity with which the affairs of the Street-cleaning Bureau have been administered, and recommend a reorganization of the bureau without disengaging it from the Police Department. The long and short of the whole matter is that there is, strictly speaking, no street-cleaning system in this City.

The Governor has signed the bill providing that the shareholders of State banks shall be assessed and taxed upon their shares of stock "only at the same rate and place, to the same extent and in the same manner" as shareholders in national banks may be liable to be assessed and taxed by authority of the State. This looks like putting the two classes of institutions on the same footing, but it is difficult to adjust burdens equitably where there is no equality of authority in regard to the subject of taxation. The national banks pay to the United States Government one per cent. per annum on the average amount of their circulating notes, one-half of one per cent. on the average amount of their deposits, and one-half of one per cent. on the amount of their capital stock beyond what is invested in Government bonds. The State banks have no circulating notes, but there is still pending in the Legislature the bill of the Special Committee on Taxation, which proposes to subject them to an annual tax of one-half of one per cent. on their capital and one-half of one per cent. on their average deposits. If this becomes a law, State and national banks will stand on a footing of at least approximate equality in the matter of taxation; if it should fail, there will still be a perceptible difference in their burdens.

Shortly after noon to-day the resolutions concerning the right of Senator KELLOGG, of Louisiana, to a seat in the Senate will be called up for discussion. There does not seem to be much danger that Senator KELLOGG will be ejected from the Senate. The real danger is that Senator HILL will make a long and elaborate speech. So far as understood, Mr. HILL does not propose to show that KELLOGG should be put out of the Senate, but that he is responsible, to a limited degree, for the destruction of Senator HILL's alleged character. Curiously enough, Senator HILL has not only a party axe to grind, but a personal grievance to amend. He swears that KELLOGG, aided and abetted by his friends, has maligned his character and has ruined his reputation. The motive of all this persecution, according to the virtuous HILL, is to divert attention from the real issue, which is the unseating of KELLOGG. But, since KELLOGG is to remain in his seat, it follows that Senator HILL can only make his record good by delivering a speech which shall be fiery enough to vindicate him with a Georgia constituency. If KELLOGG, the President, and several other public men are engaged in a conspiracy to suppress HILL, we should be glad to have them understand that they are engaged in a very small business.

If all strikes could be adjusted as amicably as the long contest at the Cohoes Mills has been, there would be less friction in the relations between capital and labor. The men, several thousand in number, demanded 10 per cent. advance in their wages and an hour at noon. This was refused and work stopped. From Feb. 26 until now, 275,000 spindles have been idle, and the payment of wages to the amount of $5,000 per day was suspended. In addition to this, fifteen hundred civil suits were brought by employes against the mill-owners to recover wages alleged to be due them on account of a failure to notify them of cessation of work. Thus a comparatively petty dispute, which might have been adjusted as well in the first instance as now, has entailed great loss of money and temper, as well as vexation, upon all concerned. Mutual concessions have resulted in an acceptable settlement, and, amid great rejoicing, work is resumed in the mills. Somebody should learn a lesson from this long and wasteful contest.

*THE OBSTRUCTIONIST COMMITTEE.*

The committee of the House which by grim irony is called the Committee of Ways and Means held another meeting yesterday, when its sub-committee had been instructed to report what could and should be done with the measures of tariff reform. But the sub-committee knows better than to conform to any formal instructions, and has a much clearer idea of the real desire and intent of the autocratic body to which its members belong than can be gathered from its published proceedings. The sub-committee did not report. Two members were added to its number, to enable it to do nothing with even greater certainty and vigor, and then the main committee took its customary adjournment, and went back tranquilly to the House, and resumed its task of watching that no one should get in a reform bill in spite of them. This continual obstinacy of the committee in protecting the private interests which are sheltered by our present onerous tariff is a persistent outrage upon the rights of the House, upon the principles of representative government, and upon the country, of which some of the most important concerns are completely in the committee's hands. The House has already declared, in the most unmistakable manner, its desire to have an opportunity to vote on the various propositions to modify the tariff. It went to the length of sustaining Mr. TOWNSHEND in a clearly unparliamentary and disingenuous device for getting some of these propositions before it without the interposition of the Committee of Ways and Means. One of the members of the committee, Mr. MORRISON, of Illinois, has very justly said that the vote of the House in this matter was a vote of instruction to the committee to report. Yet the committee mulishly refuses to either approve or disapprove the various measures submitted to it. It has taken all necessary testimony; it has ample means for reaching a conclusion; it is no longer pursuing any inquiry; it is simply dodging its duty.

Such conduct on the part of the members of the committee who are guilty of it is not only a gross violation of the rights of the House, but it is an arbitrary usurpation of power which the rules of the House were not intended to confide to them. The business of the committee is to examine the questions referred to it, and to report its opinion to the House. If that opinion be adverse, and the House is still interested in any of the questions, a report is equally required. The fact that under the rules of the House, it is practically impossible to take action without a report from the committee is an accident. The House never meant to give the committee the right, though it may have the actual power, to kill a bill by suffocation, regardless of what the House may wish in the premises. For the committee to assume this right is for it to steal the authority, which should rest in the House, to decide measures of public interest. Such a course is obviously an infringement on the right of the people to have such measures acted on by the whole body of their Representatives. It is, in effect, the transfer of an essential part of the prerogative of Congress to the majority of a committee of one house of Congress. The whole thing is undemocratic and unrepublican. It is so completely so that it is difficult to explain the behavior of the committee on any ground consistent at once with their possession of common intelligence and personal integrity.

The gentlemen who are engaged, in the Committee of Ways and Means, in fighting tariff reform pretend, so far as they condescend to explain their course, to be acting in the interest of "American industry." We commend to their attention some remarks made in the House of Representatives ten years since by a then honored and ambitious member. "What is 'American industry?'" he asked; and he answered: "I reject that narrow view which considers 'industry' any one particular form of labor. I object to any theory that treats the industries of the country as they were treated in the last census, when we had one schedule for 'agriculture,' and another for 'industry,' as though agriculture were not an industry, as though commerce and trade and transportation were not industries." And, after showing that the true protection to American industry was "to secure extensive markets," he warned the protectionists as follows: "I am firmly of the opinion that the wisest thing that the protectionists in this House can do is to unite in a moderate reduction of duties on imported articles. * * * If I do not misunderstand the signs of the times, unless we do this ourselves, prudently and wisely, we shall before long be compelled to submit to a violent reduction, made rudely and without discrimination, which will shock, if not shatter, all our protected industries."

The gentleman who made these very sensible and statesmanlike remarks was the Hon. JAMES A. GARFIELD, of Ohio. We advise him to resume the study of the "signs of the times."

*IS NOBODY TO BLAME?*

Everybody who had any share in the responsibility for the proper construction of that part of the Madison-Square Garden which tumbled into ruins on Wednesday night, crushing several persons to death and injuring many more, puts in a plea of not guilty, as was to be expected. All parties concerned are eager to shift responsibility from their own shoulders, and they leave no resting place for it. But the public will not be satisfied with their explanations. After every reasonable plea in extenuation has been allowed, there remains the terrible fact of the calamity, and it is certainly one that ought not to have occurred. It was no inevitable result of circumstances that could not be foreseen or discovered by a proper scrutiny of the work. Whatever may be urged to the contrary, the building was not subjected to any extraordinary strain. It gave way in consequence of defective construction, and for that somebody is to blame, and the guilty person should not be allowed to escape the penalty of his criminal negligence.

The representative of the proprietor, which is the New-York Central Railroad Company, claims that every proper precaution was taken, when the new part of the walls and of the supports of the roof was constructed last Winter, to have the work thoroughly and securely done. The plans received the approval of the Department of Buildings, the mason work was intrusted to a firm of high standing, and the final result received official sanction, upon which public confidence is expected to rest. The contractors vehemently vouch for the solidity and security of the walls, and Superintendent DUDLEY insists that so far as faithful inspection could discover, it was a good job. Nevertheless, an examination, after the mischief which inspection is intended to prevent has happened, reveals a defect in one of the supporting timbers of the roof, which caused it to give way, and bring such a pressure upon the walls as to topple them over. Whether this was the sole defect in the construction of that part of the building may well be doubted. All the persons liable to be inculpated cry out with one voice, "It was the dancing that did it." The room used for that diversion was never intended for any such purpose, and should not have been so used. But the fact is not denied that the building was intended for public exhibitions and amusement of a great variety of kinds. It was rented for the Hahnemann Hospital Fair without any restriction or warning as to the security of this or any other part of the structure for any of the adjuncts of such an entertainment. The managers had not the slightest reason to suppose that this particular room was unsafe for the purpose. Nor ought it to have been. Any floor in a building of that kind should be secure for any use to which it is liable to be put, and if the walls or the supports of the roof were likely to be shaken down by the dancing of such a moderate-sized and orderly company as occupied that part of the building on Wednesday evening, they were not fit to stand.

But the transparent thinness of this plea that the inappropriate saltatorial exercise was the fault, appears in the light of the fact that the cracking of the ceiling and the apparant yielding of the wall was observed early in the day, and even then caused apprehension. The attention of Mr. VAN ARSDALE, from whom the premises had been rented, was invited to these symptoms of collapse, and he cast his eye over them in a cursory way and gave assurance that there was nothing to be alarmed at. The walls were safe, the roof was safe, everything was safe, in fact, and nothing was said about the peril of dancing. One of the firm of contractors directed his glance at the premises, and saw nothing the matter. The crack was nothing, the wall remained plumb, and there was no sort of danger. Mr. DUDLEY complains that inspection was not invited from his department as well as from the interested parties. It is a pity that it was not, for then we should probably know what we can now only suspect, that the examination would have been as perfunctory as that which discovered no flaw when the work was new, and there would have been yet another assurance that it was all right. Yet it was not all right, and those who from first to last treated the matter with so much indifference are sharers in the awful crime of manslaughter. The wood-work was certainly defective, and the masonry was probably so, and the attempt to throw the blame on the "light, fantastic toe" is ridiculous. It is not for us, at the present moment, to endeavor to fix the responsibility, but we are sure that somebody is responsible and criminally to blame, and investigation should be set on foot, which shall result in a severe penalty. Nothing else will induce that care in the construction of such buildings, and give to official inspection that value which the public has a right to exact.

*BENJAMIN DISRAELI.*

Lord BEACONSFIELD steps down and out. At his advanced age it is not probable that he will ever again hold the reins of power. It is now fifty-four years since, as DISRAELI the younger, he published "Vivian Grey," and awoke to find himself famous. At any rate, he was very much talked about. His opinions, like his dress, were fantastic and outré. He was an eccentric character. "The Voyage of Captain Pompanilla," "The Wondrous Tale of Alroy," and "Contarini Fleming," followed "Vivian Grey" in rapid succession, and, at the age of 27, the son of an obscure Jewish literary man had made a distinct mark in the world. Admitted only on that plane of society where the people "stepping up meet the people stepping down," he had none of the advantages of powerful patronage and influence, while his name and race placed an almost insurmountable barrier between him and the people he was destined to govern. Born to a comfortable competency, he had no thought of becoming a book-seller's hack, or of remaining an articled clerk to a firm of attorneys. The motto which he placed on the title-page of "Vivian Grey"—"Why, then, the world's mine oyster, which I with sword will open," furnishes the key to his ambition and subsequent career. After many failures, which never disheartened him, he was elected to Parliament in 1837, as member from Maidstone. His first effort in debate was a dismal failure. Sensational and theatrical in manner, and much too bizarre and classical in matter, his speech was received by "the greatest debating society in the world" with shouts of derisive laughter and ironical cheers. Thoroughly sat down upon, the orator resumed his seat, muttering the well-known threat and prophecy, "The time will come when you will hear me." How true were those words, and how well this prediction has been fulfilled, is known to all English-speaking people. But the brilliant master of invective, epigram, wit, and satire made his way through difficulties which would have discouraged almost any other public man of whom we have any account. His birth and blood placed him under a social ban. Sir ROBERT PEEL, the popular Premier, who "played upon the House of Commons like an old fiddle," persistently suppressed him; but he would not be kept down, and the great Tory statesman himself at length yielded to the merciless satire and deadly ridicule with which his brilliant antagonist bombarded him.

At the beginning of his public career, Lord MELBOURNE asked him what was his idea in entering Parliament? what was his ambition? "To be Prime Minister of England," was the reply. Slowly, but surely, and with dogged pertinacity, and with a temper which no slights or sneers could ruffle, he reached the highest position that has ever been held by a British subject. His first term of office as Prime Minister was brief. The Liberals swept the country in 1868, and Mr. GLADSTONE took up the seals of office which his now famous antagonist had just laid down, after holding place for a little more than a year. Once more in opposition and minority, DISRAELI resumed the leadership of the Tory Party in the House of Commons. It appeared as if he were doomed to serve long as "Minister of the Exterior." But, little by little, the Liberal Premier's majority wasted away under the persistent and resolute attacks of his adversary, and, early in the Spring of 1874, DISRAELI was again summoned to Windsor. The insignia of office which he then assumed he has just laid aside.

The ability of the new Premier to administer the Government was to be put to the severest test. His opponents confidently predicted failure. It is easier, said they, to attack than to frame a policy; easier to criticise than to create. Just at this juncture, the never-settled, ever-recurring Eastern question began again to vex the cabinets of Europe. This gave DISRAELI an opportunity to show whatever power of statesmanship he possessed. He was fitted by nature and temperament to deal with the problem. Of Semitic origin, his ideas, methods, and sentiments bore an Oriental stamp. To make England great and respected by means of her Indian Empire was to him a natural and feasible policy. She had receded to the lowest place among the great military powers of Europe. It is doubtful if she could have equipped, for any offensive purpose an army of 150,000 men from her home resources. Compared with the great Continental armies, this was only a nucleus.

Let us note the bold and successful steps by which DISRAELI again placed England in the front rank among the nations. Without consulting Parliament, he purchased control of the Suez Canal. There was much adverse criticism, but Frenchmen held the key to England's Indian possessions, and it was important to buy it as cheaply and quickly as possible. Then the Prince of Wales was sent upon an Oriental tour. It was a triumphal march, and greatly stimulated Indian loyalty to the home Government. The Queen's Titles bill was next brought forward, and carried through Parliament. The Minister, by this stroke, secured the royal favor. There are people who say this is not worth much, but the good will of the sovereign is worth more than the ill-will. Meanwhile, the Czar had declared war against the Porte. In entering upon the contest, he solemnly asseverated that he did not wage war for conquest, but to redress the wrongs of the Christian subjects of the Sultan. There could be no doubt as to the result of the contest. Turkey could not stand single-handed against the great Northern power. Constantinople was threatened. The Czar seemed upon the point of abandoning his promise not to make war for territorial acquisition, now that his dream of a Winter Palace on the Bosphorus was likely to be realized. DISRAELI's Eastern policy now developed itself. British iron-clads were ordered into the Sea of Marmora, and 20,000 Sepoy troops were thrown into Malta. He said to Russia, "Hitherto shalt thou come and no further." The effect was startling. DISRAELI showed to Europe that England dared to trust her Eastern subjects to fight for her. BISMARCK, who had seemed to take but little interest in the fight, was suddenly on the alert. England, with millions of money and millions of men, was again a first-class power in European politics. The German Chancellor considered that there might better be a conference to discuss these new complications. It was called at Berlin, and in that distinguished muster of diplomatic talent Lord BEACONSFIELD was a conspicuous figure. It may not be said of him that he was that great and good Premier who ruled Britain prudently and safely, but it will be said of him that he was the bold, sagacious, and brilliant Minister who restored his country to the front rank among the great powers of Europe.

*THAT ATROCIOUS WHITTAKER.*

The infamous conduct of Cadet WHITTAKER in undergoing a brutal assault has naturally greatly exasperated the West Point authorities. Although every effort is making to secure the punishment of the offender, Gen. SCHOFIELD has been unable to restrain his feelings until the end of the trial. On Wednesday last he issued a general order, assuring the Cadets of "his unshaken faith in their honor and integrity, and of his appreciation of their manly bearing under the grievous wrong and injustice which they have recently suffered." The "grievous wrong" in question was the conduct of the atrocious WHITTAKER in connection with his ears, and Gen. SCHOFIELD properly characterizes it as "an outrage upon the corps." The wretched WHITTAKER has had the effrontery to pretend that the cutting of his personal ears was an outrage on himself, but Gen. SCHOFIELD, putting WHITTAKER's view of the matter aside as unworthy of consideration, is filled with sympathy for the unfortunate white Cadets who have been outraged by the impertinent liberty taken by the colored boy who has stained the floor of the West Point barracks with his African blood. So full of sympathy is Gen. SCHOFIELD that he has, "as an expression of his appreciation of their character and conduct," removed all the restrictions heretofore imposed by his orders upon the usual privileges of Cadets." Sustained by the sympathy and approval of the commanding officer, and rewarded by this removal of restrictions, the white Cadets ought to be able to bear up under the outrage to which they have been subjected. It was bad enough for WHITTAKER to have his ears cut, but had he been a little more reckless and wicked than he is, he might have tarred and feathered himself, ridden himself on a rail, and subsequently drowned himself, after the pattern set by the villain KELSEY at Huntington some years ago. In that case, the white Cadets would have suffered a more grievous wrong and a greater injustice than they have already suffered.

The mutilation of WHITTAKER is not the only outrage of which he has been guilty. The testimony of one of the Cadets shows that WHITTAKER has been for a long time in the habit of "falling in" next to a white Cadet. It is true, as the witness afterward admitted, that WHITTAKER had to "fall in" whether he wanted to or not, and it is apparent that he could not possibly "fall in" without being next to a white Cadet. This, however, does not lessen the outrage which every white Cadet suffered when the "nigger" "fell in" by his side, and it is really wonderful that such insolence should have been so long endured with Christian fortitude and resignation.

The white Cadets have evidently tried their utmost to avoid any difficulty with their obnoxious colored comrade. They have refused to have anything to do with him, and have treated him with the silent contempt due to a Cadet who has no more sense of decency than to be a "nigger." Gen. SCHOFIELD expresses the warmest appreciation of their "conduct," and there is no reason to doubt that, could he have his own way, there would be no possibility of a conflict of races at West Point.

It has been suggested that if the United States Government intends that the West Point Academy should be open to colored boys, more than one colored Cadet should be appointed at a time. There would then be less danger that the white Cadets would be subjected to an outrage like the recent one. It is easy for an isolated colored Cadet to be guilty of undergoing mutilation, but a dozen colored Cadets could hardly combine to have their entire stock of ears slit. The present trouble at West Point would never have happened had WHITTAKER been subjected to the restraining influence of a number of comrades of his own color, and in justice to the white Cadets, and as the most efficient means of protecting them from outrages such as the one which Gen. SCHOFIELD deplores, a dozen colored Cadets should be immediately sent to West Point.

There is another step which ought to be taken without delay. The officers of the West Point Academy are, without exception, white. They feel this unpleasant truth very keenly, if we may judge by Gen. SCHOFIELD's recent general order. Who knows how soon the depraved WHITTAKER, in case of his acquittal, may inflict some fiendish outrage on the officers? For all we know, he may be capable of going to Gen. SCHOFIELD's quarters and there tying and gagging himself, and in that condition lashing his back with a raw hide, and otherwise conducting himself after the reprehensible manner of desperate negro slaves in the days of Southern slavery. Something should be done for the protection of the officers as well as the Cadets, and the appointment of, say, two colored Professors at West Point would probably meet the necessities of the case. Gen. SCHOFIELD and his brother white officers would doubtless welcome the colored Professors as warmly as they welcomed the colored Cadet, and would show them the same sympathy and protection which they have shown to WHITTAKER. This is a matter on which procrastination is inexcusable. Gen. SCHOFIELD has publicly bewailed the outrage on the white Cadets, due solely to the fact that only one colored Cadet is now at West Point. There is not a single colored officer at the Academy, and unless colored Professors are appointed at once, we may hear of some terrible outrage on Gen. SCHOFIELD and his brother officers.

During the now almost forgotten civil war, a gallant Massachusetts officer fell at the head of his brave black regiment while storming Fort Wagner. The rebels, with withering sarcasm, afterward announced that they had "buried him under his niggers." It would be interesting to know what West Point thinks of Col. SHAW. What Col. SHAW, had he lived, would have thought of Gen. SCHOFIELD and the West Point Cadets can be readily imagined.

Among the dozen most important and eagerly-listened to members of the House of Commons to-day is Sir WILLIAM VERNON-HARCOURT—"Historicus"—who will now be, in all probability, a Cabinet Minister, and who intends, before his career concludes, to be among the half dozen. Time has softened the asperities of Sir WILLIAM's temper, but 20 years ago he was exceedingly unpopular, and a story is afloat that three well-known men had agreed to ask the best-hated man in London to dinner. When the time came, two arrived unaccompanied, and it then appeared that all had asked HARCOURT, who was there in response to the first invitation. But this is a rehash of a much older story, and arose from three of the lights of Almack's agreeing that they would each invite to their house the greatest bore they knew. The name was not to be mentioned, and each lady averred that she knew a bore who would far outbore all others. About this date Mr. VERNON HARCOURT, uncle of "Historicus," was excessively elated by being invited to dinner by Lady JERSEY, Lady LONDONDERRY, and a third celebrity, and telling various friends how wondrously splendid he was, the murder was out. It was of this worthy gentleman, in his youth, that Lord LYNDHURST observed that "young VERNON HARCOURT had cured him forever of a taste for clever boys." Sir WILLIAM is quite the reverse of a bore. His unpopularity was due to unwelcome utterances and lack of courtesy in demeanor, but he has greatly improved in such matters. In the event of the Liberals returning to office, he must have a high place. He is an intimate personal friend of Lord BEACONSFIELD, albeit his bitter political foe. Lady HARCOURT is a daughter of Mr. MOZLEY, the historian.

Suits at law are brought nowadays for every reason, and no reason, especially in some of the new States, whose inhabitants are often of a very litigious disposition. Recently a resident of Crete, Neb., was arrested for non-payment of a bill long due for groceries, while he was courting a young woman in her father's parlor. He was held to bail, and when he appeared in court to defend himself, the Judge promptly discharged him, declaring that he had been arrested without adequate cause. He has, in consequence, brought suit against his creditors, who had had the legal process served on him, and he claims $25,000 damages. He had, he alleges, borne a good financial reputation, which is now seriously affected; he has been disgraced by his arrest in the parlor of his sweetheart, injured socially and morally, and on account of what had happened then and there, he has never had the courage to visit his lady-love since, and considers his connubial prospects, so far as she is concerned, forever blighted. He thinks that $25,000 would be a moderate sum for the shock to his sensibilities and the harm to his good name, and avers that he will have justice, if there be justice in the land. It is possible that his arrest may have saved him from an unhappy marriage, but he flatly refuses to look at this side of the question.

Buying diamonds for retail is said to be a delicate and difficult task. The buyer sits down at a table with a large sheet of white paper spread before him. On the paper are poured the contents of certain packages received by the wholesale dealer. The keen eye of the buyer, an expert, of course, picks out at once the shallow, flawed, and all defective stones, which are definitely rejected, and swept into a bag. The accepted stones must next be paired, and to this end a tin plate, mounted on four feet, and pierced with holes of different size, is employed. On this the diamonds are laid, and shifted to and fro till each diamond has been fitted into a proportionate hole. Then the gems undergo a second and final examination, the buyer examining them most rigorously, and rejecting some which may at first have escaped his attention. Any irregularity of form, lack of brilliancy, dullness of water, or yellowness of tint is sufficient to condemn them. The matched stones are then put up in pairs in papers or small cases, and the others are sold to inferior jewelers. In Paris, the latter are readily purchased and set in the flowers, stars, crosses, and other ornaments which make such a display in the windows of the Palais Royal. The French, as a rule, like showy things, and are less fastidious in diamonds than we Americans are. They care more for general effect than purity or perfection, and often sell to our people inferior gems which will not bear resetting. Paris is not a good place to buy diamonds.

ADOLPHUS ERIC NORDENSKJOLD was born on the 18th of November, 1832, HARTMANN being the name of his mother's family, and his ancestors on his father's side being frequently distinguished men. He studied at the University of Borgo, but did not graduate there, as the flogging of two of the students seemed such an indignity to him as one of their number that he left, and in 1849 matriculated at Helsingfor. There he graduated in 1853 with signal credit, being placed first in all his examinations. He was soon appointed Director of the Faculty of Mathematics and Physics, but in 1858 he was cashiered for political reasons, and thereupon left the country. Returning in 1858, however, he obtained his degree of Master of Arts and Doctor, and was chosen to head a Government exploring expedition. But he again got into political trouble, was deprived of his civil rights, and obliged to fly from the country a second time. No objection was offered to his return in 1868, but when he was appointed State Mineralogist at Stockholm, difficulties arose about his passport. Finally, it was given to him with a warning that he should never return to Finland, and the Russian Minister at Stockholm was directed not to affix a visé to his passport should he contemplate doing so. In 1869 this order was revoked, and since then he has been a visitor at will to his native land, and in 1867 married Countess ANNA MANNERHEIM, a Finnish lady of high rank. He then became desirous of establishing himself at Helsingfor, and received the unanimous support of the Academic Council for the Chair of Mineralogy and Geology, but the Government defeated his nomination because he would not pledge himself not to take any part in Finnish politics. Thereupon, he obtained letters of naturalization as a Swedish subject. He was a member of the Chamber of Nobles during the last two Assemblies of the Swedish States, and from 1869 to 1871 was a Liberal member for Stockholm. What has happened to him since then is part of the history of Arctic exploration. His figure is about middle height, his head is almost square and high, his nose is straight and aquiline, his hair is short, strong, and fawn-colored, or drab, and his complexion would be a German blonde if it had not absorbed the gold which ought to burnish his hair. His name means "Buckler of the North."

A recent opinion of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania will doubtless lead life insurance companies of other States, as well as those of that State, to look carefully into the printed formulas which constitute the contract between the insurer and the insured. The policy in litigation had been issued by the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York. In the application which had been signed by the person to whom the policy was issued were these words: The applicant "further declares that he is not now afflicted with any disease or disorder, and that he does not now, nor will he, practice any pernicious habit that obviously tends to the shortening of life," and that the violation of this pledge several years after the policy was issued nullified the contract between the insurer and the insured. The lower court took this view of the law, and decided in favor of the company. This decision is now reversed by the Supreme Court, which orders judgment for the full amount of the policy, $1,500, with interest, to be entered in favor of the plaintiff. The court said that, as the insured had not made any false representations of existing facts in his application for insurance, the controlling question was whether his declaration as to his future intention and his failure to carry out that intention were sufficient to work a forfeiture of the policy. This question was answered in the negative. The court held that in no part of the application had the insured covenanted, promised, agreed, or warranted not to practice any pernicious habit. He declared that he would not; but the legal effect of a declaration is very different from that of a covenant or agreement. Nor was there any clause in the policy providing that, if the insured should do anything to shorten life, the policy should, *ipso facto*, become void. The stipulation that the policy should be null if any of the statements or declarations made in the application should be found untrue, "evidently referred," said the court, "to a state of things existing at the time the policy was issued." But as to these matters there was no misrepresentation.

The charm of the human voice, especially when expressed in song, is very great, not only on the ear, but often on the heart. How many men have fallen deeply in love with lyric artists who had no other allurement than their power of song. Among the brilliant singers who have sung to their great personal and consultial advantage is Mme. BERNEDINA, formerly prima donna of the Imperial Opera at Vienna. She early enrolled among her admirers Herr GOMPERS, a very rich banker; he went to hear her night after night, and finally lost, as women are said to do, his heart through his ears. He formally proposed for her hand, and ardently pressed his suit. She replied: "But I do not love you." "You may not now," was his response, "but I count my income by tens of thousands of florins." He evidently understood lyric artists. The last argument was conclusive. They were married. She now wears her name Mme. GOMPERS-BERNEDINA, and she (Vienna speak of him no longer as GOMPERS the banker, but as Herr GOMPERS-BERNEDINA, and so much to his annoyance that the best notes of his wife's voice are sometimes required to console him. The Madame never appears in public now, except when an entertainment is given for charity and Lent is confective, as has lately been the case in the Austrian capital. Herr GOMPERS deserved praise for his intrepidity. A man must be extremely courageous to marry any prima donna. She may be in private amiable, even-tempered, domestic; but the chances are so much against that desirable condition that the risk is enough to shake the stoutest soul.

*AMUSEMENTS.*

GENERAL MENTION.

Mr. Locke, the author of "Widow Bedott," has written a new five-act comedy called "Quartz Valley."

Miss Kate Girard and her company will follow the Weathersby-Goodwin Pinafore at the Standard Theatre.

Miss Minnie Palmer and her company will begin an engagement, to last six weeks, at the San Francisco Opera-house on May 3.

Lotta will have a benefit at the Park Theatre to-night, and will appear as Zip. To-morrow afternoon she will play in "The Little Detective."

"Hearts of Oak" will be withdrawn from the stage of the Fifth-Avenue Theatre after to-morrow night, and Mr. J. B. Polk will come forward in "A Gentleman from Nevada" on Monday evening.

It is said that Mr. William Terriss, who is one of the best of the young English actors, and who was to have filled the place of leading man at Wallack's Theatre next season, will not come to this country after all.

Herrmann, the magician, will make his appearance at Haverly's Theatre on the evening of May 3. On the same night a new company of French "specialty" performers, four in number, and known as "The Orloffes," will be seen there for the first time.

One of the most interesting features of Miss Neilson's coming engagement at Booth's Theatre will be the production of "Measure for Measure," which has not been played here, we believe, for over half a century. When Miss Neilson revived it in London, it had not been seen there for a quarter of a century.

The last representation of "Macbeth" will be given at Booth's Theatre to-night, with Mr. Booth and Mrs. Bowers in the chief parts. To-morrow afternoon "Ruy Blas" will be played for the first time this season. Mr. Booth's farewell appearance will be made to-morrow evening in "The Fool's Revenge."

The fifth entertainment in Mr. Vale's popular series was given at Chickering Hall last night, and introduced to our public the "Chatterton-Bohrer New Grand Concert Combination." Next Monday evening the series will be closed with a performance of "H. M. S. Pinafore," by the Miniature Opera Company.

At Chickering Hall, yesterday afternoon, beginning at 3:30 P. M., Mr. and Miss Sydney gave the first of their "Drawing-room Entertainments;" it was a bright and pleasing performance, composed of two comedietas, two recitations, and a monologue. It will be repeated at the same time and place next Thursday afternoon.

Mr. Haverly will manage the Fifth-Avenue Theatre next season on a somewhat curious plan. Every star engaged by him to play for a certain time there must also agree to play during the same season at his cheap down-town theatre, Niblo's. Thus he will control the movements in this City of several popular actors and actresses, who have heretofore been seen at other houses. This is shrewd management, if not high art.

Tom Thumb and his diminutive company are now safely lodged at the Aquarium, where, as usual, they attract a good deal of public attention. Those who saw the General in earlier and happier years should be glad to renew their acquaintance with him now. His company includes his wife, Major Newell, and two or three pretty little fairies, and the entertainment given by them has some of the merit of novelty. Two performances are announced for each day.

Miss Kate Field will repeat "Eyes and Ears in London" for the last time to-morrow evening at Chickering Hall, and the profits of the entertainment will be added to the Shakespeare memorial fund—a cause in which Miss Field has been for a long time past earnestly interested. To-morrow, it may be recalled, will mark the beginning of a series of performances at the theatre at Stratford-on-Avon, the purpose of which is identified with Miss Field's. Next week Miss Field will appear in Baltimore under the management of Mr. H. J. Sargent.

"The Way We Live" will be only played during the remainder of this week at Daly's Theatre and on next Monday and Tuesday evenings. The coming week will be the last week of the regular season there, and will be signalized by several reproductions. "The Royal Middy" will be performed on Wednesday and Thursday, and "An Arabian Night" on Friday and Saturday. These pieces will be revived with the original casts, including Miss Catherine Lewis. Mr. John Hart, a well-known negro comedian, has been engaged to take Mr. Bennett's place as Mungo in "The Royal Middy."

*CAMPANINI'S THANKS.*

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

The greatest satisfaction ever offered to the heart of an artist is to find that friends, fellow-artists, and the public are willing to second his efforts, volunteer their services, and take a great interest in a charitable purpose which he undertakes. I am happy to state that I felt this pleasure in the highest degree on the occasion of the concert given last Monday at Steinway Hall for the benefit of the Italian School of Leonard-street.

Now, I beg of you to allow me to express, through the columns of your valuable paper, my gratitude to the press of this great Metropolis for the advantage offered me by its immense publicity, to the distinguished artists, amateurs, and Professors who took part in the concert; to Messrs. Steinway for the generous offer of their hall, and, finally, to my friends and patrons of this City who so kindly responded to my invitation. Allow me, dear Sir, to express the same warm thanks on the part, also, of the poor children of our school so generously benefited by the large proceeds of the concert, and on the part of the entire Italian colony resident in New-York. With the best regards to you, I remain respectfully yours, ITALO CAMPANINI.

No. 2 IRVING-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Thursday, April 22, 1880.

*NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS.*

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Edgar M. Marble of Michigan, to be Commissioner of Patents; Joseph K

# THE NATION'S LAW-MAKERS.

## PASSING THE ARMY BILL WITH ITS POLITICAL RIDER.

THE SENATE AGREES TO THE MEASURE WITHOUT AMENDING IT—MESSRS. BLAINE, CONKLING, EDMUNDS, AND KIRKWOOD, PRESENT THE REPUBLICAN SIDE OF THE CASE.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The Army Appropriation bill, with its rider, was passed in the Senate to-day, by a strict party vote, without amendment, and as it came from the House. When the rider, which provides that none of the money appropriated shall be used for the payment or transportation of any part of the Army to be used as a police force at the polls, was reached, Mr. Blaine offered an amendment imposing a heavy fine upon any person who shall carry weapons, open or concealed, at the polls, except under United States authority. This was ruled out of order. Some time afterward he submitted the same amendment in a different form. This met the fate of its predecessor, but Mr. Blaine took occasion to say that his object was to prevent the intimidation of voters in the South by the gathering of armed mobs at the polls. If the weapons of the United States were to be excluded, those of private individuals should not be brought to the voting-places. Mr. Eaton advised him to confine his efforts to Maine, and was informed that Maine was a loyal State which obeyed the laws. Mr. Kirkwood offered an amendment to the effect that the rider should not prevent the use of troops when they were needed to enforce the execution of any United States law, by the President, against violent resistance, and made a forcible presentation of his objections to the obnoxious legislation attached to the bill.

Mr. Conkling arraigned the Democratic Party for preventing the Government from checking riots and fraud on one day in the year, while allowing the laws to be enforced on every other day. Mr. Eaton, he said, would not support such a law if he were not a Democrat, but being one, he regarded it as complacently as Nero—that distinguished Democrat—regarded the destruction of Rome. Mr. Eaton contended that Nero was a Republican, a third-termer, and an Imperialist. Mr. Conkling maintained that Nero was emphatically a one-termer, and asserted that the rider would be worth a great deal to the Democrats at the next election, but not because it would aid in securing an honest vote or a true return.

Mr. Kirkwood's amendment was rejected, and then Mr. Edmunds offered a series of four, all of which were defeated by strict party votes. These amendments were of the same general character, and they provided that the rider should not apply in cases in which the Constitution and existing laws authorize the President to use the military power to enforce the execution of the laws. The yeas and nays were called on each amendment. The Democrats refrained from making any reply to the objections urged by the Republicans, except when Mr. Eaton occasionally interposed a word or two from his seat.

## DELAYING REFORM IN THE TARIFF.

NO ACTION YET TAKEN BY THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE—ITS IMPRACTICAL MEMBERS.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The Committee on Ways and Means last week appointed a sub-committee, to whom was referred all matters pertaining to the tariff pending before the committee, with instructions to report in whole or in part at the meeting to-day. This resolution was presented by Mr. Carlisle, and the instructions were so worded as to secure some kind of a report at to-day's meeting. The sub-committee consists of Messrs. Carlisle, Tucker, Mills, Garfield, and Dunnell, and it was believed that the three gentlemen first named, being earnest in their desire to secure reform in the present complex tariff system, would certainly report to-day, in whole or in part, a measure upon which the full committee could act. Knowing the difficulty and delay which attend the preparation of a Revenue bill including a variety of articles, the instructions to the sub-committee were purposely so worded as to authorize a report to be made on any one of the subjects relating to tariff now pending before the committee. So far from having prepared to report anything to-day, the sub-committee have not even had a meeting. Messrs. Carlisle, Tucker, and Mills, the Democratic members, have had several consultations for the purpose of agreeing upon a line of action to be pursued, but there has been no meeting of the sub-committee, and nothing practical has been done toward formulating a tariff measure. Nothing, therefore, could be done to-day by the full committee, and after referring the question of modifying the duties on sugar to the sub-committee, and increasing its number by adding Messrs. Gibson and Frye, the entire matter was passed over.

The action of the Committee on Ways and Means from the very beginning of the session shows that they are an eminently impractical body, and nothing can be expected to result from their labors. With a majority favorable to tariff reform, the committee cannot be brought to report any measure whatever, and instead of taking up one of the subjects before them, like paper, wood pulp, or salt, they spend time in profitless wrangles over the entire tariff list. The tariff reform members of the committee want to revise the whole tariff system at a single stroke, and persist in pursuing this impracticable policy in the face of the signal failures of similar efforts in previous Congresses, and in view of the fact that the high protection members are encouraging them to pursue this very line of conduct. In short, the protectionists, in consequence of the weakness or stupidity of their opponents, are managing the committee, and unless the majority will abandon their blundering methods and use their numerical strength to perfect and report to the House some one of the more simple and comprehensive measures pending before the committee, the country will not obtain, during the present session of Congress, that measure of relief so earnestly desired.

At a few minutes before noon the Hoop-iron bill was taken up by the committee in order to permit Mr. Gibson, who was absent from the meeting of last week, to record his vote. The pending motion was to make the duty on band, hoop, and scroll iron 35 per cent. ad valorem, upon which there was a tie vote last Thursday. Mr. Gibson voted to-day for the motion, which carried it by one majority. The friends of the reduction in the rate of duty thought Mr. Gibson's vote settled the matter, but Mr. Conger called attention to the fact that the motion to fix the rate at 35 per cent. was in the form of an amendment to the bill, and that the question upon the bill as amended was yet to be voted on. Mr. Conger consumed the time until 12 o'clock talking on this parliamentary question, and then demanded that the committee should adjourn, as the rules forbid committees to sit during the session of the House. This demand had to be complied with.

## A GIFT TO THE NATION.

THE DESK ON WHICH JEFFERSON WROTE THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE ACCEPTED BY CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—A little mahogany writing-desk, about 18 inches long, 12 inches wide, and 3 inches deep, upon which the Declaration of Independence was written by Thomas Jefferson, was presented to the United States to-day by the children of the late Joseph Coolidge, Jr., of Massachusetts, who married Mr. Jefferson's granddaughter, and to whom the desk was given by Mr. Jefferson. The desk bears an appropriate inscription, which was placed upon it by Mr. Jefferson. It was recently brought to this city by the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, and it was sent to Congress to-day, accompanied by a message written by the President. In the House, short addresses were made by Mr. Crapo, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, previous to the passage of resolutions thanking the donors, and directing the preservation of the desk in the State Department. The desk was then sent to the Senate, where the resolutions were passed, after addresses had been delivered by Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Johnston, of Virginia. Among those who were in the galleries were Sir Edward Thornton, the British Minister; Secretary Evarts, and Mr. Hayes. The resolutions say that the relic is accepted "in the name of the nation," and in the Senate Mr. Beck preserved his consistency by suggesting that for the word "nation" should be substituted the words, "United States of America." A joint resolution expressing the thanks of Congress to the donors, was passed unanimously by both Houses.

## WEST POINT'S CUSTER STATUE.

MRS. CUSTER CRITICISES THE WORK AND PROTESTS AGAINST DUPLICATING IT IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—A bill was recently introduced in the House for the erection in this city of a monument to the memory of Gen. Custer and the officers and men of the Seventh United States Cavalry who were killed by the Sitting Bull band of Indians in the fight on the Little Big Horn River. The bill directs the Secretary of War to contract with Wilson McDonald, of New-York, for the erection of the monument, "which shall include duplicates of the sculptor's equestrian and pedestrian figures of the late Gen. Custer, and also the likenesses of the principal officers and the names of the men who were killed in the battle of Little Big Horn." It seems that the widow of Gen. Custer is not satisfied with the statue of her husband erected at the West Point Military Academy by Wilson McDonald, and in a letter protesting against the passage of the bill now pending says that McDonald, in erecting the West Point statue, did not consult her or any friends of her late husband. Mrs. Custer does not object to the erection of a statue in Washington, but protests against employing Mr. McDonald as the sculptor. Commenting on the Custer monument at West Point, Mrs. Custer says in a letter to Representative Daggett, of Nevada: "The statue could not be worse than it is. The face is of a man of 60, and the dress so unmilitary that his brother-officers shudder in looking at it. He is represented with full-dress coat and top boots, that only belong to undress uniform. The whole costume is incongruous and incorrect. Then, he is armed, like a desperado, in both hands, while some of the General's best charges were made with no fire-arms about him. I realize that I am the last one on earth to be satisfied with any representation of my husband. Nothing could portray to me in any form, my idea of him. But his friends in civic life, his comrades in the Army, and artists, all have but one story to tell—that the statue is a failure as a likeness, as the representation of a soldier and as a work of art. You know what intense individuality Gen. Custer had. His quick movements, his active step, his riding, the very way he wore his clothes, were so totally unlike any one else, he could not fail to be well represented if a man of genius once tried to represent him. It seems as if I could not endure the thought of this wretched statue being repeated, and I hope that your voice may influence those upon whom the decision rests."

## THE WRONGS OF THE BLACKS.

WHAT THEY COMPLAIN OF IN TEXAS—AN UNJUST CRIMINAL LAW.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The Senate Exodus Committee resumed the examination of witnesses to-day. Horatio Ruby, a colored man, who, until recently was a resident of Burleson County, Texas, testified that he had emigrated to Kansas several months ago. He said the reasons for the blacks leaving Texas were to be found in the lack of educational facilities for their children and obnoxious laws upon the statute-books of the State, which were prejudicial to the rights of colored men. He complained of the severity of penalties for minor offenses in his section, and criticised the prevailing system of hiring out county convicts. He said culprits who are convicted of minor offenses before county criminal courts are hired out to planters at nominal prices. He knew of one instance—an extreme case—where a colored woman, found guilty of petit larceny and fined $30 and costs, was hired out to a planter at one-quarter of a cent per day. The law, he said, leaves it to the discretion of the Judge to determine the compensation which shall be agreed upon for the services of these county convicts. The main grievance, he said, which colored people in Texas complain of is the poor educational facilities afforded to their children. In the country, and except in large cities, the average school season does not exceed three months in a year. He admitted that under the laws of the State black children had the same facilities as the white children, but what the witness and other colored people in Texas complained of was not discrimination, but the insufficiency of school facilities for both blacks and whites. Mr. Ruby said there existed in some sections of Texas a strong prejudice on the part of some Democrats—mostly political leaders—against Republicans, black and white, especially if these Republicans are intelligent men and men of influence, and that this prejudice frequently exhibited itself in outrages and murders. The witness said another grievance the colored people complained of was the insecurity of colored women from the insults of white men. Decent colored women were sometimes insulted on the streets by white men, with such remarks as "Hello, Sally!" This, of course, was a trivial offense, but the witness thought if any colored man should pass such remarks to white women there would soon be a funeral of a negro in that locality.

## AN "ARGUMENT" IN BLANK VERSE.

DELEGATE DOWNEY HAS PRINTED IN THE "CONGRESSIONAL RECORD" AND COPYRIGHTED A REMARKABLE POETICAL EFFUSION.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The *Congressional Record* of to-day shows to what extremes may be carried the bad practice which prevails in the House of allowing members to print, with the account of the regular proceedings, speeches which are never delivered in the House or anywhere else. A few days ago Stephen W. Downey, Delegate from Wyoming Territory, introduced a very remarkable bill, which has been printed in THE TIMES. The preamble contained the Apostle's Creed, and asserted that the people of the United States firmly believed it to be true. The bill provided for the appropriation of $500,000, to be expended in representing upon the walls of the Capitol, in paintings, "The Birth, Life, Death, and Resurrection of our Saviour, Jesus Christ." On the following day Mr. Downey announced in the House that he had prepared "an argument in support of his bill," and sought permission to print it in the *Record*. Permission was given as usual in such cases. The "argument" appeared this morning in the shape of 2,600 lines of blank verse, covering the first 15 pages of the *Record*. This "argument" is entitled "The Immortals," is dedicated to Congress, and is copyrighted. It serves to present, upon the framework of a vision of the universe, a somewhat perplexing combination of moral teachings, allegorical pictures, and departed shades of mighty persons. Mr. Downey has very liberally used his knowledge of Homer, Vergil, Dante, Paradise Lost, and the Classical Dictionary, and has allowed himself to be led by a guardian angel named Phantasmagoria into all sorts of places. His lines are well constructed and pleasing to the ear. The profusion of his characters render his poetical olla podrida somewhat unintelligible at the first reading, and many readings will not reveal in the work an argument in support of his bill. There are grounds for the suspicion that the poet has availed himself of the unsuspecting liberality of the Government for securing, free of cost, the publication and wide gratuitous circulation of the offspring of his imaginative brain.

In the Senate this morning Mr. Morrill asked that the Committee on Printing should be instructed to exclude this effusion from the bound copy of the *Record*. Other Senators agreed with Mr. Morrill as to the propriety of such action, but held that the House should be allowed to settle the matter for itself. Mr. Hamlin condemned the practice under which such a publication can be made. "Leave to print" is not granted in the Senate. No action was taken because it was announced that the House had the case in hand.

In the House, Mr. Garfield moved that the poem be referred to the Committee on Rules for an inquiry as to the power to copyright it, and Mr. Downey asserted that the Librarian of Congress had told him that he had that power in a case of this kind. Mr. Garfield's motion was carried by a yea and nay vote of 119 to 105. The *Record* of to-day has already had a large sale as a curiosity. Mr. Downey is a native of Maryland, who went to Wyoming in 1869, where he has since practiced law. He is about 40 years old, and has held important offices in the Territory.

## THE KELLOGG CONTROVERSY.

CONSIDERATION OF THE SUBJECT TO BEGIN TO-DAY—A LONG SPEECH BY BEN HILL EXPECTED.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—After the passage of the Army Appropriation bill in the Senate this afternoon, Mr. Saulsbury called up the resolutions of the Committee on Privileges and Elections in reference to the Kellogg-Spofford case. There was no debate, and the resolutions were taken up at once without a division, so that at 1:30 to-morrow the consideration of these resolutions will begin, probably with the long speech which has been prepared by Mr. Hill, of Georgia. Mr. Saulsbury had given notice early in the day that he would call up the resolutions after the passage of the Army bill, saying that the committee was unwilling to allow action upon them to be further delayed. At that time the Appropriations Committee made a fruitless attempt to induce him to permit the consideration of the bill repealing the permanent annual appropriations. The arguments made in the several caucuses held upon this case by the Democrats have shown that many of the Senators on Mr. Hill's side of the chamber regard the case as settled, and are opposed to reopening it. It is well known that some of the most prominent of them have expressed an intention to vote in favor of Mr. Kellogg when the time shall come, and several have not hesitated to make public their reasons for such a course. But the Republicans have received no official information concerning the existence of this conservative feeling, and they will, therefore, proceed as if Mr. Hill's report and the action of the committee represented the views of a united majority of the Senate. There are indications that the debate will be a very lively one. Mr. Hill has declared, in a letter published in a Southern newspaper, that the President and the Secretary of the Treasury have been concerned in a conspiracy with Mr. Kellogg to ruin him, and he may be asked to furnish proof of the truth of this statement.

## NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 22, 1880.

The Treasury Department to-day purchased 163,000 ounces of fine silver for delivery at the Philadelphia and New-Orleans Mints.

The case of the Widow Oliver against ex-Senator Simon Cameron for $100,000 damages for breach of promise of marriage, is set for hearing in the Supreme Court of the District in General Term to-morrow, on appeal from the judgment for the defendant in the court below. As far as is known, neither of the parties to the suit is at present in the city.

The House to-day passed the Navy Appropriation bill, after which the Immediate Deficiency bill was taken up, and an understanding reached by which 1 hour and 20 minutes were allowed for general debate, the one hour to be given to the Republican side. Mr. Reed took the floor to speak against the Marshals clause, bringing forward and elaborating the points already outlined in THE TIMES's dispatches. He began his remarks at 4 o'clock, and as a recess was ordered at 4:30, Mr. Reed was required to discontinue his remarks until to-morrow.

A bill was introduced in the Senate to-day by Mr. Baldwin authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Detroit River. It provides that whenever authority is granted by Michigan and Canada to any persons or corporation they may construct the bridge under the following restrictions: It shall be at or within one mile of the City of Detroit, and may be used for railroad and highway purposes; it shall not interfere with the free navigation of the river beyond what is necessary to carry into full effect the rights and privileges granted in the bill, and the necessary detention of boats in passing the bridge is not to be construed as interfering with the navigation of the river. The bill provides that the structure shall have one or more pivot draws, with spans of not less than 200 feet in the clear on each side of the pivot-pier, and that the span or spans outside of the draws shall be at least 250 feet over the main channel of the river; also, that the bridge shall be at least 30 feet high above high-water mark. All railroad companies desiring to use the bridge shall be entitled to equal rights and privileges in passing over it, and in the use of its approaches and machinery, upon reasonable terms and conditions, which are to be prescribed by the District Court of the Eastern District of Michigan.

## MR. M'GILL BALKED.

THE WIDOW LEWIS'S RELEASE AND RAPID RETREAT FROM NEW-JERSEY.

Sheriff Toffey, of Hudson County, yesterday received a letter from the Chief of Police of Trenton informing him that the bogus widow, Lewis, had escaped beyond the reach of the Hudson County authorities. Mrs. Lewis turned State's evidence against her fellow-conspirators, and District Attorney Keasbey promised her immunity. It is one of the rules of the United States court, at Trenton, in fact, that a prisoner who turns State's evidence earns his or her freedom. In the face of this usage, District Attorney McGill, of Hudson County, N. J., secured Mrs. Lewis's indictment for perjury. He notified District Attorney Keasbey of the indictment, and asked that upon her release by the United States authorities she be surrendered into the custody of the State authorities for trial. Mr. Keasbey evinced no disposition to comply with the demand, and Mr. McGill placed in Sheriff Toffey's hands a capias for the woman's arrest. The Chief of Police of Trenton was detailed by the Sheriff to keep his eye on the Trenton Jail, where Mrs. Lewis was imprisoned, and as soon as she stepped outside to take her into custody. Wednesday he saw the woman leave the jail in company with a man. When the Chief attempted to arrest her, the man said that he was a United States Marshal and that Mrs. Lewis was his prisoner. The Chief followed them to the State line, where his power to arrest terminated. He saw them pass over the border and then relinquished the chase.

In District Attorney McGill's office it is said that Mrs. Lewis was taken on Wednesday before the Grand Jury, and then carried away through a back door, and that upon reaching the Pennsylvania line she was given her freedom. In others quarters it is suspected that she was taken out of the State on a writ, in order to remove her from the surveillance of the State authorities. So far as appears, she has never been sentenced in the United States court, though an application for her pardon has been made to the President by the United States court officers.

## THE OLD GUARD'S ANNIVERSARY.

The fifty-eighth anniversary of the formation of the Old Guard occurred yesterday, and it was the intention of its members to celebrate the occasion by an entertainment. Invitations had been extended to several other veteran organizations to be present, among them the "State Fencibles," of Philadelphia, and the "Citizens Corps," of Troy. Both these companies replied that, as they were coming to this City on Decoration Day, they could not visit the City yesterday. On this account the proposed entertainment was postponed until May 31. The "State Fencibles" will reach this City Sunday morning, May 30, and will be escorted to their hotel by a detachment from the Old Guard. The Troy Citizens Corps will arrive here on the morning of Decoration Day, and the three organizations will parade with the First Brigade, First Division, as the "Red, White and Blue" Corps, the uniform of the Troy Corps being red, that of the Old Guard white, and the "State Fencibles" blue. In the evening the visiting corps will be entertained by the Old Guard at dinner, in its new club-room, Fifth-avenue and Fourteenth-street. The club-room has been elegantly fitted up, and a conspicuous decoration is a collection of ancient munitions of war, arranged on a dark field, presented by Col. McClure, of Tiffany & Co. They consist of a sword of the fourteenth century, a "morning star" and battle-axe of the sixteenth century, a halberd of the seventeenth century, the sword of the Duke of Savoy, and—as a central figure—a shield of honor, belonging to Francis I. of Naples, 1825.

## THE MANHATTAN CLUB RECEPTION.

There was a large assemblage of notable gentlemen present last night at the reception of the Manhattan Club. The Board of Managers and officers of the club availed themselves of the fact that the Court of Appeals is now sitting in this City to invite the Judges to the reunion, and the result was that many distinguished men were in attendance. Among the most prominent were Chief-Justice Sandford E. Church and Associate Judges Danforth, Earl, Miller, and Rapallo, of the Court of Appeals; United States Senator Kernan; Judges Lawrence, Larned, Pratt, and Barrett, of the Supreme Court; Judges Curtis and Speir, of the Superior Court; City Judge Cowing; Judges Larremore and Van Hoesen, of the Court of Common Pleas; Judge Sheridan, of the Marine Court; Judge Benedict, of the United States District Court; ex-Attorney-General Jeremiah Black, of Pennsylvania; Congressman O'Brien, ex-Judge John M. Barbour, District Attorney Phelps, ex-Attorney-General Schoonmaker, William C. DeWitt, Corporation Counsel of Brooklyn; Abram S. Hewitt, David Dudley Field, ex-Commissioner Charles F. MacLean, Henry L. Clinton, the Hon. John Bigelow, the Hon. Edwin W. Stoughton, Bernard Cassidy, Gen. H. W. Slocum, the Hon. Henry C. Murphy, Henry A. Cram, F. F. Marbury, Richard O'Gorman, Lawrence Turnure, Edwin Parris, Douglas Taylor, Randolph W. Townsend, Aaron J. Vanderpoel, I. Wormser, Wilson G. Hunt, Don W. Dickinson, of Detroit; F. B. Wallace, of Pennsylvania; District Attorney Lounsbury, of Ulster County; R. O. Perrin, Clerk of the Court of Appeals; John T. Agnew, ex-Judge Palmer, and Alderman Charles H. Marshall. The evening was spent in the interchange of social courtesies. When the collation was spread, Senator Kernan took occasion to toast the health of Judge Black, who is to sail for Europe on Saturday next on a brief vacation for the benefit of his health.

## SCHAEFER AGAIN VICTORIOUS.

SEXTON'S OPEN-TABLE BILLIARDS NO MATCH FOR THE NURSING GAME.

Jacob Schaefer, the billiard champion, last evening, in Tammany Hall, crossed cues with ex-Champion William Sexton for the Collender championship emblem and a money stake of $1,000. The emblem was first contested for in the tournament of January last, when the new "champions' game," in which unrestricted rail-nursing is barred by a "balk-line," was first introduced to the public, and was won by Sexton. Schaefer, who took third prize, challenged Sexton, and in a game played in February carried off the trophy. Sexton challenged Schaefer, and the challenge being accepted, brought the two men together last evening.

Schaefer was the favorite with the betting men. The players both came in late, and were greeted with some applause. Mr. John Dury was chosen referee, and Mr. "Sam" Knight and Mr. L. Rice, umpires, respectively, for Sexton and Schaefer. The game was 600 points up, under the new rules. Sexton won the lead, selected the white ball, counted from the "lay-off," and at once began to display his wonderful skill at open-table play. He made shots from every conceivable position, amid frequent outbursts of applause. He scored, before he missed, 34 points. Schaefer responded with 12, and then, for probably the first time in the history of his professional playing, Sexton took off his frock coat. So unusual and unlooked for was this trivial circumstance that the spectators greeted it with loud plaudits. Sexton made but 5 in his shirt-sleeves. Schaefer opened his third inning with an awful "scratch" that made the spectators fairly groan, but he missed on his third shot.

Both men appeared nervous, and the scoring was, in consequence, meagre for several innings. Sexton woke up in the seventh inning, and sent the ivories spinning about until he had added 38 to his string, which stood 88 to Schaefer's 57. At this point the play became wretched on both sides, and Sexton was again the first to break the dull monotony of the game. With a run of 21, cut short by an unfortunate "miscue," he turned his first string, his score standing 118 to his adversary's 78.

Both men had now changed their cues, but Schaefer seemed still powerless to gain the rail, whereon he largely relies for effective play. His play was, indeed, so poor as to elicit whistles of surprise from the spectators, who were being entertained by the small but well-played runs of Sexton. At last, in the eighteenth inning, Schaefer managed to gather 26 caroms, and turned the string at 118, Sexton then being 150. Up to this point there had been no "rail" play at all, but in the twentieth inning Schaefer, for the first time "railed" the balls, and before he finished added 107 very prettily played caroms to his credit. This substantial work carried his score up to 225—63 ahead of his adversary's. The run was liberally applauded, and it served to stir Sexton up to another effective display of skill, and in two very finely executed runs he turned his second string. The scores stood 218 to 227, with Schaefer leading by 9 points. Sexton, two innings later, buried this out of sight with a superbly-executed open-table run of 43. Schaefer missed, and then the spectators became fairly frantic over two splendid cushion-shots by his adversary.

The scores now stood: Sexton 262, Schaefer 234. There was more tumultuous applause as Schaefer turned the tide of battle again in his favor with a run of 112. Sexton, with a fine run of 31, turned his third string 33 behind the champion. He also "railed" the ivories at the outset of the succeeding inning and "nursed" them delicately for 75, when he slipped up on an easy carom. He had gained a lead of nearly 50 and four innings later on he put to his credit an equally well-played run that netted 66. His score stood, at this point, 460 to Schaefer's 388. The champion made 12, and Sexton again got the little spheres on the rail, and rolled them along the cushion with skillful and delicate stroke, but lost his position, and failed to count on his thirteenth carom. Schaefer made 2, and then Sexton played 4, and attempted a massé. It missed the first ball, but struck the second, and, rolling back, appeared to strike the ball it had at first missed. Instantly there was a tumult of applause and a call for the referee's decision. He declared "no count," and there was an outburst of hisses and hand-clapping. The Yankee retired, but in the next inning turned his fifth string at 503, nearly 90 ahead of the champion. The latter then gained the rail, and began some of his favorite nurse caroms, playing with easy grace and rapid stroke. He pulled up quickly and passed his adversary, and rolled up among the triple figures for the third time, amid loud and continued applause. He scored 141, and slipped up on a "kiss" shot, with a lead of 51. Ragged and uneven play succeeded, Sexton being perceptibly nettled and playing with angry vim. His face flushed and paled by turns, and it was plain that he was playing with despairing desperation. His nerve seemed shaken, and his one forgot its cunning. He made a few unsuccessful efforts to regain lost ground, but Schaefer rallied the spheres, made 21, and closed his score of 600.

It was good up-hill work for Schaefer, but his victory was largely due to his superiority at "nursing." He was surpassed by his opponent in open-table play, which is the truly scientific game. Sexton suffered considerably from what the players call "bad luck," the balls at times thwarting all his efforts to gain control of them. Appended is the complete score of the game:

Schaefer—12, 18, 2, 4, 2, 10, 5, 6, 0, 0, 1, 1, 3, 5, 0, 14, 0, 26, 0, 107, 2, 2, 0, 0, 112, 0, 1, 12, 0, 6, 17, 12, 2, 17, 141, 0, 2, 17, 0, 21—600.

Sexton—34, 5, 1, 3, 7, 0, 38, 1, 2, 1, 2, 0, 3, 21, 24, 7, 0, 1, 11, 1, 16, 40, 1, 43, 3, 12, 6, 31, 75, 2, 0, 3, 66, 29, 4, 16, 7, 0, 5, 2, 0—588.

Best runs—Schaefer, 107, 112, 141; Sexton, 43, 66, 75. Winner's average, 14 36-41; loser's, 12 21-41. Time of game—Two hours forty-three minutes. Referee, Mr. John Deery; Marker, E. Wilmarth.

## PAINTINGS AT AUCTION.

SALE OF THE RUTLEDGE COLLECTION—THE PRICES REALIZED.

The sale at auction of a large number of modern and ancient oil and water-color paintings, the collection of Mr. Frank Rutledge, a wealthy gentleman of Baltimore, Md.; began last evening at Messrs. Leavitt & Co.'s art gallery, No. 817 Broadway. The collection, consisting of over 150 different subjects, embraced the studies of many of the finest artists from the time of Correggio, in 1494, up to the present day. Among the most noted of the painters whose works can be found in the collection are Correggio, Battone, Gua. Crome, Marattis, Teniers, Hemmelinck, Bonaventura, Guido Reni, Bandin, Unterberger, Kensett, Hoguet, Colman, Canalette, and Cropsey. Owing to the short notice which was given of the sale only a small number of bidders were present. The following is a list of the most important paintings sold, with the names of the artists and the prices which they brought:

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| Kensett, (J. F.) | Scene in Colorado | $372 |
| Hemmelinck | The Crucifixion | 210 |
| Ommeganck | Landscape and Sheep | 195 |
| Bonaventura | Shipwreck | 60 |
| Johnson, (David,) | Scene at Tamworth | 45 |
| Bouté | Before the Chase | 35 |
| Bouté | After the Chase | 35 |
| Cropsey | The Silent Nook | 35 |
| Dupré | Scene in Normandy | 35 |
| Faulkner, (John,) | On the Strand | 110 |
| Van Der Werf | The Dancing Nymphs | 60 |
| Faulkner, (J.) | Sunset on the Adriatic | 95 |
| Veron | View Near Tours | 90 |
| Teniers, (D., Jr.) | Fishing Scene | 45 |
| Escosura | The Toilet | 80 |
| Correggio | Portrait of Raphael | 45 |
| Canalette | Grand Canal, Venice | 260 |
| Maratti | The Nativity | 140 |
| Faulkner, (J.) | Marine View | 78 |
| Nicholson, (G.) | On the English Coast | 110 |
| Magrath | Tears | 55 |
| Magrath | Smiles | 31 |
| Inness | Old Mill, Watkin's Glen | 60 |
| Steen | Strolling Players | 80 |
| Colman | On The Plains | 105 |
| Wilson (R.) | Italian Ruins and Figures | 40 |
| West (Benjamin) | The Village Belle | 62 |
| Lambinet | Landscape | 60 |
| Crome | Twilight Near Norwich | 40 |
| Crome | Moonlight | 45 |
| Gua (Jan Chet) | Scene from Taming of the Shrew | 47 |
| Hoguet, Charles | View of Amsterdam | 100 |
| Boettcher | The Good Mother | 70 |
| Hart | Landscape and Cattle | 55 |
| Battone | Pope Pius VII | 60 |
| Unterberger | The Wedding Party | 140 |
| Rentiens | The Ruse | 40 |
| Bandin | Coast near Dieppe | 45 |

The sale will be continued this evening.

## A SOUTHERN SANITARY COUNCIL.

ST. LOUIS, April 22.—The Sanitary Council of the Mississippi Valley is holding its annual session here, with Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, Illinois, and Missouri represented. Resolutions have been adopted approving the bill now before Congress to increase the efficiency of the National Board of Health and provide funds to aid the State and local Boards of Health as wise and judicious, and earnestly requesting Senators and Representatives in Congress from States represented in the council to support it. Dr. R. C. Kedzie, of Lansing, Mich., was elected President for the ensuing year; Dr. Pinckney Thompson, of Henderson, Ky., Vice-President, and Dr. John H. Rauch, of Chicago, Secretary.

## NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

THE LEGAL RIGHTS OF THE COMPANY, AND THE EQUITABLE RIGHTS OF ITS STOCKHOLDERS—OPINION OF THE HON. JEREMIAH S. BLACK.

*To the Honorable Robert M. McLane, Chairman of the Committee on Pacific Railroads, House of Representatives:*

SIR: It became my duty a short time ago to look after the rights of the stockholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. I never had a body of clients whom I believed better entitled to my exertions, nor have I ever seen a cause which, in its nature and character, was more calculated to excite sympathy and interest in the minds of just men. I may be wrong, and I do not ask you to feel as I do, but the stockholders are threatened with a great injury, and you will pardon me for doing what I can to avert it.

I did not hear the oral address of Mr. Billings, the President of the company, but I have read the printed argument of Mr. Wilson, its counsel. The latter discusses the case with a completeness which leaves me but little to say except what is necessary to invoke your careful attention to the subject as he presents it. I do not expect you to see it with his eyes, but to use the light which he furnishes in order that you may see the better with your own. In the meantime, I beg you, and the other members of the committee, to reflect on the propositions following.

You cannot justly or lawfully invalidate the rights of the present stockholders on account of anything done or suffered by the original corporators.

Let it be assumed that Congress ought not to have made this land grant, or that they should have coupled the grant with more onerous conditions, or assume that the grantees did not perform their duties properly; yet, if the parties I represent innocently and in good faith invested their money in this enterprise, and did nothing but what the law invited them to do, you cannot now visit upon their heads the sins of a former Congress, or punish them for the defaults of the persons whom they legally dealt with. Nay, you cannot, without cruelty, refuse them all the aid in your power to protect them against any evil consequence technically resulting from the acts or omissions of others, for whom they were not morally, though legally, responsible. To let eight thousand innocent persons suffer great losses like these, when you have the power to relieve them, would be utterly without justification, unless the relief be refused on some strong ground of public interest or public policy. No such interest or policy can be said to intervene here; nor is it admitted, or even alleged, that anything has been done or omitted which can, by any legal construction, affect the rights of the stockholders unfavorably.

The question which you are now to consider is whether you will pass an act extending the time for finishing the railroad. Of course, it is not possible that it should be finished by the 4th of July next. The failure has been caused by misfortune. If there has been any guilt, it is not the guilt of the stockholders.

You are asked to give this extension merely to quiet their title, so that the lands may be sold and the proceeds used without the apprehension of a proceeding to forfeit them.

This relief is equitably due to the stockholders, and is only equivalent to what a Chancellor would decree if the United States were a suable party.

If you refuse to grant the extension, it will imply the opinion that the grant may be resumed; and, perhaps, be construed as a threat to institute some proceeding, or make some legislative order, for that purpose.

This would be a serious misfortune, for it would diminish the price of the stock, cripple the company, and postpone the completion of the road for years longer than would be necessary, and it would eventually leave the title of the lands just where it is now; for the grant is *absolute*, and the *land is not liable to be forfeited*. I take it for certain that you will not do this thing for the mere purpose of worrying eight thousand men, women, and children.

You will report in favor of extending the time, unless you see some reason for believing that a judicial proceeding to forfeit the grant ought to be successful, or that a legislative declaration of forfeiture could be legally and constitutionally carried into effect.

To say that the title vested by this grant is liable to forfeiture in any contingency, is to disregard all rules of interpretation. No member of this committee will allow himself to forget that justice always leans with its whole weight against forfeitures. A forfeiture can never be exacted except under some provision of the grant which is expressed in words too plain to be misunderstood. A claim to take back an estate, vested by the act of the claimant in another party, must be based upon unequivocal words of reservation, and the fact that the grantee has brought himself within the range of the prohibition must be proved by evidence perfectly clear, or else the claim fails. In a public or a private grant, clauses providing for forfeiture are construed with a strictness which is not applied to any other kind of contract. The reasons upon which this rule is founded are so obvious that I need not enumerate them.

Now let us look and see if there is anything in this act of incorporation which declares that the land grant may be forfeited, or declared void, or resumed in any event.

In the first place, it will be observed that the grant is *in verba de præsenti*—the title is vested in the company at the moment when the charter is accepted. Unlike some other grants, it does not provide that the title is to be vested as the work goes on.

It gives it all at once; and when the road is made, patents may issue—not to create the title, but to confirm it. If, therefore, the right of the company is now to be taken away, the thing must be done by forfeiting a title already vested, not by refusing to make a title where none existed.

The eighth section declares that the grant shall be held upon conditions, &c. One condition being the completion of the road within a certain time, afterward extended. This I admit would, if there were nothing more, make the estate conditional, and the grantor might exact a forfeiture for condition broken.

But there *is* something more. The ninth section prescribes what the penalty shall be for a breach of the condition, and that penalty is *not* forfeiture. In case of such breach the right is reserved to do what may be necessary to insure the speedy completion of the road. By the terms of the contract this is the only thing that the United States can do. It excludes the conclusion which might have been drawn from the naked statement of the conditions of the eighth section.

It has been argued, (I do not know by whom,) that the right to "do any and all acts and things which may be needful to insure a speedy completion of the said road," includes the power to resume the land grant by legislative act. I hope this has never been asserted by any respectable lawyer, for I must say that it is absurd. I am not afraid that any gentleman on this committee will believe it.

The power to deprive a man of his property without process of law, is a very different thing from the power to hurry him up in his work. This privilege to speed the making of the road, in case it did not go fast enough, was put in on purpose to negative the right of resumption, and furnish another—a specific and exclusive—remedy for the public injury which might be caused by delay or negligence. Besides, the resumption of the land grant is very far from being needful as a means of hastening the work. It is just exactly the contrary. Here is a company moving rapidly along toward the completion of the greatest railroad in the world, and you propose to disable it utterly by taking away its means of going on. Call you that insuring the speedy completion of the work? You might as well cut the hamstrings of a race-horse to insure his fleetness.

There is another clause, in section twenty, which gives Congress the right to add to, alter, amend, or repeal the act of incorporation, if necessary to accomplish the object of the act, namely, the construction of the road; but this must be done with due regard to the rights of the company. I am not aware that this has ever been suggested as a ground upon which the power to divest the estate of the stockholders in their lands could be based. But it is impossible to tell what may not be said or thought in such a case as this. Therefore, I may be pardoned for saying that depriving the company of the lands in which it has a vested title is not having a due regard for its rights. I may also remind you of the well-settled principle that a power reserved in a charter to alter, amend, or repeal it at the pleasure of the Legislature can never be used to abrogate a contract under which rights have become vested. In other words, you cannot create a corporation, give it lands for a consideration, and, after receiving the consideration, in whole or in part, take back the lands under pretense that you are merely modifying the charter.

There is absolutely no pretense for depriving these stockholders of their right under this land grant. If you do it at all, it will not be the exercise of your constitutional authority, but an act of arbitrary and lawless confiscation. I hold that their property, if acquired lawfully, is as sacred as your life or mine; and I oppose confiscation and every species of robbery, for the same reason that I oppose killing men or kidnapping them without warrant or trial.

I cannot be mistaken in my belief that these stockholders fairly, honestly, and legally got their interest in these lands at a cost far greater than their value. It is equally certain that there is no ground in law or equity upon which it can be said that their title is forfeited. I do not believe that you want to plunder them. Then why not give them an assurance at once that they shall not be harassed with vexatious efforts to injure and annoy them?

I say nothing about the policy of building railroads with the aid of such donations as this. Whether the bargain your predecessors made with the company was bad or good is a question beside my present purpose. I stand up for justice, the law of the land, and the rights of property.

J. S. BLACK.

YORK, Penn., April 19, 1880.

## POSTPONEMENT OF THE BENCH SHOW.

Mr. Vanderbilt telegraphed the managers of the bench show of dogs yesterday morning offering them the use of the Garden beginning two weeks from next Monday, after the necessary repairs shall have been completed. Even if the building were in condition for the exhibition at the date fixed, the death of Mr. Tileston would probably have been regarded as sufficient cause for a postponement. Telegrams were accordingly sent to intending exhibitors in all parts of the country announcing that the show would be postponed for a fortnight, and last evening a meeting of the Westminster Club was held, at No. 14 West Thirty-eighth-street, to consider what further had best be done in the matter. The general sentiment was in favor of accepting Mr. Vanderbilt's proposition, but it was resolved to make it a condition of the new contract that the club shall have the privilege of employing expert engineers to make a thorough examination of the Garden after the repairs are completed, with a view to testing its safety. It was also determined to appropriate all the profits that may accrue from the show to the benefit of Mr. Tileston's family, who have not been left in independent circumstances.

## A COLORED TEACHER'S FAULT.

FOUR COLORED MEN PUNISHED FOR DRIVING THE MASTER FROM HIS SCHOOL.

PARIS, Ky., April 22.—The trial of Thornton Garrett, William Brookins, Robert Glenn, and Wash Fuller, four young colored men, was to-day completed in the Bourbon Circuit Court, and each of them was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year. The case has caused much excitement here. The person who received the castigation at the hands of the four colored men was Frank Howard, an intelligent mulatto, engaged near Ruddle's Mills, in this county, as a teacher in the colored school. Howard is a native of Harrison County, but applied for a school in Bourbon, and passed a creditable examination, obtaining an average of over 90 out of a possible 100. The only reason assigned for the outrage is that the young colored people in the vicinity could not tolerate the presence in the community of a man intellectually their superior. Denied the benefits of an education themselves, they determined to break up the school and thereby reduce their neighbors' children to their own level.

The assault was committed on the night of Nov. 19 last. Howard is an unmarried man and was boarding with a colored family about three miles from Ruddle's Mills. The attack was made by a party of 20 or 25 young men, all of them masked and the majority carrying guns, pistols, and other implements, with which they intended to teach Howard that the common school system was a failure. Howard's host refused to open the door, and the outlaws burst it in. After securing Howard they extorted from him a promise to leave his school and the neighborhood, not before they had threatened him with dire punishment in case he refused. They slapped him in the face, but inflicted no serious injuries upon his person. Howard, at the January term of the court, had four of them indicted, failing to recognize any more of the gang. The prisoners were defended by William Purnell, and prosecuted by Commonwealth Attorney Bronson. The testimony against them was conclusive, but on account of the slight injuries to the teacher, the lowest penalty of the law—one year—was given them. Since Howard's forced departure from Ruddle's Mills, the colored school there has been abandoned, but it is hoped that the action of the court, in thus breaking up the band of marauders, will end in its re-establishment.

## MARRYING HIS STEP-DAUGHTER.

PRINCESS ANNE, Md., April 22.—The scandal and gossip in regard to the extraordinary marriage of Sidney A. Shores to his step-daughter, Louella Shores, who is only 13 years old, last February, was revived here this week by the trial of Shores, together with the minister who performed the ceremony. Shores is a well-to-do farmer, whose wife died only four months ago. Louella is a daughter of Shores's first wife, her father being his uncle, and she his first cousin, as well as step-daughter and wife. The marriage caused no end of talk. She had been keeping house for him, and friends had asked her removal, but he indignantly refused, and to quiet suspicions he married her, the Rev. Z. Bowen tying the unequal knot. Mr. Bowen was indicted for marrying a woman under 16 without her guardian's consent; he pleaded that he was old, did not know the girl's age, and intended no crime. He was acquitted. Shores was indicted for marrying a step-daughter, and was fined $500 and costs. The girl is a pretty, modest petite brunette, and is a great favorite.

## THE ENGLISH RACING SEASON.

LONDON, April 22.—The race for the City and Suburban Handicap was run at the Epsom Spring meeting to-day, and was won by Lord Hasting's 5-year-old ch. h. Master Kildare. The second place was secured by Mr. R. C. Naylor's 4-year-old b. c. Leoville, and the third place by Mr. C. S. Hardy's 3-year-old b. c. Clarencieux. The weather was fine, but the attendance was rather under the average. The Prince of Wales was present at the race. There was a fine struggle between Master Kildare and Leoville. The latter had a good lead, but Archer, Master Kildare's jockey, coming on inch by inch, won by a short head. Mr. Lorillard's Parole made an effort after passing Tattenham Corner, but both he and the same owner's Sly Dance finished in the ruck, the former sixth.

## BILLIARDS IN PARIS.

PARIS, April 22.—Mr. Slosson and M. Vignaux, the billiard-players, will play a match game, beginning on the 28th or 30th inst., and continuing five nights, 600 points to be played each night. The stake will be the same as was played for at the last game, corners to be barred after three shots.

## COURTNEY HAS AN IDEA.

TROY, April 22.—The new paper shell made here for Courtney has been shipped to him. It contains a contrivance invented by Courtney which, he claims, will lessen his time in a five-mile race fully three minutes.

To THE rescue with HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR before the baby strangles with croup. Of druggists.

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in one minute.—*Advertisement.*

## THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains: Killed by Falling Walls; Stealing Tilden's Device; Tilden's Enemies Routed; The West Point Mystery; Working Days at Albany; A Tornado's Fatal Work; Congress and Its Work; The Presidential Race; All the General News; Letters from our Correspondents at Home and Abroad; Editorial Articles on Current Events; Current Literature, and other interesting reading matter, and full Financial and Commercial Reports.

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Fine Silk Hats, $3 20, worth $5. (Nobby Derbys, $1 90, worth $3.) 15 New Church-st., up stairs.

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BUY ALWAYS CONDENSED MILK.

## MARRIED.

BLOIS—LA BAU.—At the American Legation, Paris, France, on April 21, by the Rev. John B. Morgan, LILLIAN, second daughter of the late N. Bergasse La Bau, to EUGENE BLOIS, all of New-York.

BRAMWELL—MARKHAM.—On Tuesday, April 20, 1880, at St. Paul's Church, Fairfield, Conn., by the Rev. J. K. Lombard, J. ARTHUR BRAMWELL, of New-York City, to ALICE HILL, daughter of F. C. Markham.

BUCHANAN—COOPER.—At Orange, N. J., April 21, 1880, by the Rev. J. A. Owen, assisted by the Rev. J. A. Little, MOSES T. BUCHANAN, of New-York, to MARY E., daughter of W. H. Cooper. No cards.

CHURCH—CUNNINGHAM.—On Tuesday, April 20, 1880, at the residence of the bride, by the Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., ELIHU CHURCH to Miss ANNA M. CUNNINGHAM, all of this City.

GUION—SNYDER.—On Thursday, April 22, by the Rev. T. S. Pycott, EMMA VAN ETS, daughter of Henry Snyder, to WILLIAM H. GUION, Jr.

HACKETT—CRAVEN.—At Geneva, N. Y., Wednesday, April 21, by the Rev. Henry W. Nelson, Jr., FRANK W. HACKETT, of Washington, D. C., to IDA FORREST, youngest daughter of Rear-Admiral Thos. T. Craven, United States Navy, of Geneva.

MORGAN—WALDEN.—On Wednesday, April 21, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Chas. W. Homer, assisted by the Rev. T. Stafford Drowne, D. D., JAMES H. MORGAN to BELLE PRESCOTT, eldest daughter of Daniel T. Walden, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

PORTER—HOBART.—On the 21st inst., at Fairfield, Conn., by the Rev. James K. Lombard, WM. G. PORTER, M. D., of Philadelphia, to SUSIE M., daughter of Edmund Hobart, Esq., of Fairfield.

WESTERVELT—BURDICK.—At Ithaca, N. Y., Tuesday, April 20, at the residence of the bride's grandfather, by the Rev. H. F. Titus, JAMES R. WESTERVELT to ELIZABETH R. BURDICK, all of Ithaca. No cards.

## DIED.

ASHLEY.—At Brick Church, Orange, N. J., on 21st inst., JESSIE ANTOINETTE, infant daughter of Edward W. and Jessie A. Ashley, aged 4 months and 19 days.

Funeral services will be held at her parents' residence, on Friday, 23d inst., on the arrival of the train which leaves New-York at 3:10 P. M.

BAKER.—At her residence, in Scranton, Penn., Wednesday, April 21, DELIA M., wife of Dwight Baker, and daughter of the late William W. Wakeman, of Southport, Conn.

Funeral services at Scranton, Friday evening, at 7:30 o'clock. Interment at Southport, Conn., on arrival of 9 o'clock train from New-York, Saturday morning.

BENT.—On Thursday evening, ELIZA ELLIOTT, wife of the late Robert Bent.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BURR.—At Atlantic City, N. J., on Wednesday, April 21, in the 30th year of her age, URSULA, wife of Charles A. Burr, and daughter of the late Cicero M. and Mary S. Arnold.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th-st., near 5th-av., on Saturday (April 24) morning, at 10 o'clock.

South Carolina and Georgia papers please copy.

COMSTOCK.—On Thursday, April 22, 1880, LILLIAN MAY, only daughter of George and Elizabeth Comstock, in her 8th year.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, on Saturday, April 24, 1:30 P. M., at the residence of her parents, No. 171 West 10th-st.

CROCKER.—Thursday, April 22, WM. H. CROCKER, in the 49th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CURTIS.—On Tuesday, April 20, suddenly, of pneumonia, MARY E., widow of Allen S. Curtis.

Funeral services at St. Ann's Church, 18th-st., near 5th-av., on Friday, at 11 o'clock. Interment at Woodlawn.

GANSEVOORT.—On Wednesday, April 21, suddenly, while returning from Florida, HELEN R. GANSEVOORT, widow of Ten Eyck Gansevoort, M. D., aged 69.

HEATH.—Thursday, April 22, ABIGAIL POST, wife of Henry Heath.

Relatives and near friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, Sunday, 3 P. M., from her late residence, No. 274 Quincy-st., Brooklyn. Please do not send flowers.

HEGEMAN.—Suddenly, at New-York City, Wednesday evening, April 21, ANNA BRADFORD, wife of W. A. Ogden Hegeman, of New-York, and daughter of the late Ralph Clark, deceased, age 35 years. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

IRELAND.—Early Wednesday morning, April 21, JOHN IRELAND, son of Rachel A. and the late William H. Ireland.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Prospect-st., South Orange, N. J., on Friday, April 23, at 3 P. M. Train leaves foot of Christopher and Barclay sts. at 1:10 P. M. Carriages will be awaiting arrival of train. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

IRVING.—On Wednesday morning, April 21, at the residence of his parents, No. 131 East 16th-st., EDWARD, son of John Treat and Helen Irving, in the [illegible] year of his age.

Friends and relatives are requested to attend the funeral from Grace Church, corner of Broadway and 10th-st., New-York, on Friday morning, April 23, at 10 o'clock. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

LAMSON.—On Thursday morning, April 22, at his residence, No. 11 West 21st-st., CHARLES LAMSON, in the 64th year of his age.

The funeral services will take place on Saturday, April 24, at 10 A. M., at All Souls' Church, (the Rev. Dr. Bellows's.) It is requested that no flowers be sent.

Boston papers please copy.

MAPES.—At West Chester, 20th inst., MARY ARCHER, wife of Leonard Mapes, in her 67th year.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral on Friday, 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence.

McLACHLAN.—April 21, 1880, at Gilsey House, New-York City, of paralysis, JOHN McLACHLAN.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the Collegiate Dutch Church, 5th-av., corner 29th-st., on Saturday, 24th inst., at 10 A. M. Please omit flowers.

OSTRANDER.—At Newburg, N. Y., April 21, ELIZA LOWREY, relict of the late Woolsey Ostrander, aged 69 years.

Funeral services Friday, 2 P. M., from her late residence, on West-st.

POTTER.—At his residence, No. 89 Henry-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 21, 1880, ELISHA LATHROP POTTER, Esq., in the 53d year of his age.

Funeral services at the First Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, on Friday, April 23, at 5 P. M. Interment at Plainfield, Conn.

REVERE.—At Hoboken, N. J., April 20, 1880, Gen. JOSEPH W. REVERE, of Morristown, N. J., in the 68th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Church of the Assumption, Morristown, on Saturday, April 24, at 11 o'clock A. M.

RYDER.—On Wednesday, April 21, of pneumonia, EDGAR T. RYDER, in his 75th year.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 129 East 74th-st., on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock.

SCRIBNER.—On Thursday, April 22, JEANNIE M., wife of John M. Scribner, Jr., and daughter of the late Edward Quinn.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 240 West 56th-st., on Sunday, at 1:30 o'clock P. M. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

STANTON.—At Stonington, Conn., on Wednesday, April 21, CHARLES T. STANTON, in his 83d year.

Funeral services at Stonington on Friday, at 3:30 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

TILESTON.—Suddenly, on Thursday morning, April 22, WM. M. TILESTON, of this City, in the 42d year of his age.

Funeral services will take place at the residence of his brother, No. 146 West 57th-st., on Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock. Friends are kindly requested not to send flowers.

WEED.—At his residence, at Newburg, N. Y., on Wednesday night, April 21, 1880, HARVEY WEED, formerly of this City, in the 87th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Saturday, 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Trains per Hudson River Railroad leave at 8 A. M. and 11 A. M.; returning, leave Fishkill at 4:25 P. M. and 8:11 P. M.

WEED.—Suddenly, April 18, at his late residence, Norwalk, Conn., EDWARD P. WEED.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Friday, April 23, at 3 P. M. Carriages will meet 10 A. M. and 1 P. M. trains from New-York on Friday at South Norwalk.

WILLETS.—Suddenly, in New-York City, on April 21, 1880, ANNIE L. MICKLE, widow of the late Sam'l Willets, Jr., of Bayside, Long Island, aged 26 years.

Funeral will take place from residence of Mrs. A. H. Mickle, Bayside, Long Island, at 12 o'clock noon, Saturday, April 24, 1880, on the arrival of 11:30 A. M. train from Hunter's Point; returning train leaves Bayside at 1:30 P. M.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE FOREST AND STREAM, OUT TO-DAY,

Contains a valuable contribution from its Sitka correspondent on the "Resources of Alaska." The writer has spent several months in Sitka; has enjoyed, by virtue of his high official position, exceptional opportunities for investigation of the vexed questions relating to the agricultural, mining, and fishing resources of the Territory. His letters are impartial, clear, and authoritative. Also, a letter from its Staff correspondent at the Berlin International Fishery Exposition. Other contents are "A Two Week's Camp Hunt," Notes in Natural History, "The New-York Beach Show," with "Comparative Table of Entries, 1877-78-79-80," and "Scale of Points in Judging." The departments of Game-bag and Gun, Sea and River Fishing, Rifle, Archery, Cricket, and Yachting and Canoeing are full of timely matters.

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Descriptive Catalogues and Supplement now ready.

BANGS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, NOS. 739 AND 741 BROADWAY, will sell FRIDAY and SATURDAY, April 23 and 24, at 3:30 P. M., A collection of LAW BOOKS, AMERICAN and ENGLISH, comprising many valuable works, COMMON LAW, CHANCERY, UNITED STATES and SCARCE STATE REPORTS, DIGESTS, TEXT BOOKS. Some valuable MAPS; also large BOOK-CASE suitable for a lawyer's office.

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Mr. BRICHER will sell his well-known collection of DRAWINGS and studies from nature in Water-Colors, Sea-side studies from Manchester-by-the-Sea, Gloucester, Newburyport, Marblehead, &c., &c. Positively without any reserve whatever, AT AUCTION, AT THE SCHENCK ART GALLERY, NO. 37 NASSAU-ST., On FRIDAY and SATURDAY, April 23 and 24, AT 3 O'CLOCK. NOW ON EXHIBITION.

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THE RUTLEDGE COLLECTION, OIL AND WATER-COLOR PAINTINGS. Closing sale good and desirable Pictures.

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The unusually select and valuable Library of the late Col. STEPHEN T. OLNEY, of Providence, R. I., now on exhibition at Clinton Hall. Catalogues ready.

SPECIALTY: PRINTING OF BOOK AND COIN CATALOGUES, PAMPHLETS, &c. C. C. SHELLEY, Nos. 10 and 12 College-place.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, April 24, 1880, will close at this office on Tuesday, at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Arizona, via Queenstown; on Wednesday, at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Gallia, via Queenstown, (correspondence for France must be specially addressed,) and at 11:30 A. M. for France direct, by steam-ship St. Laurent, via Havre; on Thursday, at 11:30 A. M., for Germany, France, &c., by steam-ship Lessing, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, (correspondence for Great Britain and the Continent must be specially addressed,) and at 12 M. for Europe, by steam-ship City of Chester, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany and France must be specially addressed;) on Saturday, at 11 A. M., for Germany, &c., by steam-ship Rhein, via Southampton and Bremen, (correspondence for Great Britain and the Continent must be specially addressed,) and at 1 P. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Celtic, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Scotland must be specially addressed,) and at 1 P. M., for Scotland direct, by steam-ship Devonia, via Glasgow. The mails for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway are dispatched by Hamburg and Bremen steamers only. The mails for Aspinwall and South Pacific leave New-York April 20. The mails for Havana leave New-York April 21 and 22. The mails for Mexico leave New-York April 21. The mails for Antigua, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, and Trinidad leave New-York April 24. The mails for China and Japan leave San Francisco May 1. The mails for Australia, &c., leave San Francisco May 8.

THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK, April 17, 1880.

THOS. E. KIRBY & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Sale, No. 111 East 23d-st.

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## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW-YORK, PUBLISH THIS DAY:

FROM GENERATION TO GENERATION. A Novel. By Lady AUGUSTA NOEL. 4to, paper, 15 cents. (No. 118 in the *Franklin-Square Library*.)

HARPER'S FRANKLIN-SQUARE LIBRARY. LATEST ISSUES.

| | | Cents. |
|---|---|---|
| 113. | A Wayward Woman. By Arthur Griffiths | 15 |
| 114. | Two Women. By Georgiana M. Craik | 15 |
| 115. | Dalreen. By Frank Frankfort Moore | 15 |
| 116. | For Her Dear Sake. By Mary Cecil Hay | 15 |
| 117. | Prince Hugo. By Maria M. Grant | 15 |

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HARPER & BROTHERS will send any of the above works by mail, postage prepaid, to any part of the United States, on receipt of the price.

COLVIN'S ADIRONDACK SURVEY.

Seventh annual report on the progress of the Topographical Survey of the Adirondack Region of New-York, with condensed reports for years 1874, '75, '76, '77, and '78. This work contains important information for surveyors, engineers, geographers, and landowners. To all who contemplate spending their vacation in the Adirondack Wilderness this work will prove of great interest and value. On receipt of price, $2 50, the work will be sent free. Address WEED, PARSONS & CO., Albany, N. Y.

## POLITICAL.

GERMAN REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—Regular monthly meeting at Germania Assembly Rooms, Nos. 291 and 293 Bowery, FRIDAY, April 23, 1880, at 8 o'clock P. M. E. FRIEDMAN, President. JACOB GOEBEL, PAUL SCHEUFFLER, Secretaries.

## FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 22.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS, 1 P. M.

U. S. 4s C., 1907. $10,000....107⅛ | U. S. 4s C., 1907. 70,000....b.c.107

GOVERNMENT STOCKS, 3 P. M.

U. S. 6s '81, C. $5,000....105⅜ | U. S. 4s R., 1907. 5,000....107

SALES TO 3 P. M.

[illegible]

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—APRIL 22.

THIRD CALL, 2:30 P. M.

[illegible]

THURSDAY, April 22—P. M.

Speculation on the Stock Exchange was weak in the early dealings, and a fractional decline in prices was recorded, in which almost the entire list participated. Later, under the leadership of Pacific Mail, the market became stronger, and a general advance took place. The purchasing movement in Pacific Mail was characterized by great confidence, and was accompanied by rumors that the pool engaged in manipulating the stock are determined to put it to much higher figures. The speculation in the general list was without any prominent feature during the greater part of the afternoon, but toward the close a vigorous selling movement was developed, under which prices rapidly fell off, the decline, however, being confined within comparatively narrow limits. The bear attack was generally attributed to a prominent operator, who is believed to be heavily short of certain lines of stocks, particularly the coal shares. In the final dealings the market assumed a firmer tone, and in the majority of instances the closing quotations showed some improvement from the lowest recorded.

The transactions aggregated 281,917 shares, including 47,000 Erie, 36,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 32,900 Ontario and Western, 30,500 Pacific Mail, 18,300 St. Paul, 14,600 Iron Mountain, 12,300 Wabash Pacific, 10,000 Hannibal and St. Joseph, 10,000 Ohio and Mississippi, 9,000 Kansas and Texas, 6,800 New-Jersey Central, 6,700 Western Union, 6,500 Lake Shore, 4,700 North-western, 4,600 Manhattan Elevated, 4,000 Nashville and Chattanooga, 2,900 Canada Southern, 2,900 Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 2,400 American District Telegraph, 2,000 Delaware and Hudson, 1,400 New-York Central, and 1,300 Union Pacific.

North-west common fell off from 95⅛ to 94⅞, and do. preferred from 109½ to 109; St. Paul declined from 80⅛ to 79⅝, recovered to 80⅛, fell off to 78¾, and closed at 78⅞; do. preferred advanced from 103⅜ to 103½; Erie sold down from 44 to 43, and do. preferred from 67⅜ to 66¾; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western rose from 90⅞ to 91⅛, declined to 90, recovered to 90⅛, and fell off to 88⅞; Delaware and Hudson declined from 82⅜ to 81⅛; New-Jersey Central sold down from 79⅝ to 78¾, returned to 79⅝, reacted to 77¾, and closed at 78@78⅛; Wabash Pacific advanced from 40⅜ to 41, declined to 39⅞, and recovered to 40; do. preferred fell off from 68⅜ to 68⅝, advanced to 68⅛ and sold down to 67⅝; Hannibal and St. Joseph rose from 34⅜ to 35⅛, and reacted to 33⅝; do., preferred declined from 72⅛ to 70⅛, and recovered to 70⅛; Ohio and Mississippi declined from 36⅛ to 35⅝, rose to 36⅛, reacted to 34⅝, and recovered to 34⅛; do. preferred fell off from 75⅛ to 75; Pacific Mail sold up from 41⅞ to 42, declined to 41⅛, advanced to 42⅜, and reacted to 41⅞; Western Union advanced from 107⅛ to 107⅜, receded to 107, rose to 107⅛, and declined to 106⅞; Union Pacific fell off from 89⅜ to 88⅛, and recovered to 89; Iron Mountain rose from 51⅛ to 52⅛, reacted to 51⅛, advanced to 52, and receded to 50⅞; Nashville and Chattanooga dropped from 75 to 68, advanced to 74, and reacted to 72½; Louisville and Nashville fell off from 139 to 137, returned to 139, and receded to 137; Michigan Central declined from 91⅛ to 91⅛; Ontario and Western fell off from 31 to 29⅞, advanced to 30⅛, and fell off to 29⅛; Canada Southern declined from 62 to 61, recovered to 61⅛, and closed at 61⅛; Lake Shore fluctuated between 107⅛ and 108⅜, closing at 107⅛; Kansas and Texas sold up from 37⅝ to 38, and reacted to 36⅞; and New-York Central declined from 131⅜ to 131⅛.

The monetary situation continues to be characterized by ease, and borrowers on call on pledge of stock collateral find ready accommodation at low rates of interest. Loans were effected to-day at rates ranging from 4 to 6 ℞ cent., with the bulk of the business at the intermediate quotation. Prime discounts were quoted at 5@6 ℞ cent. The following are the rates of domestic exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities to-day: Savannah, buying 3-16, selling 5-16 premium; Charleston, buying 5-32, selling ⅛ premium; New-Orleans, commercial par, bank 250 premium; St. Louis, 75 premium; Chicago, 60 premium, and Boston, 5c. discount.

The foreign advices reported British Consols at London steady and unchanged. United States Government bonds were generally firm at 109⅛ for new 4s, 111⅛ for 4½s, and 104⅝ for 5s. American railway securities were irregular; Erie common declined ⅛ ℞ cent. to 45, and recovered to 45⅛; do. consolidated Seconds fell off from 98⅜ to 93⅛@93⅛, but returned to 93⅜; Illinois Central declined from 110 to 109⅜; Pennsylvania rose from 56 to 56⅛, and reacted to 56; Reading advanced ⅜ ℞ cent. to 34⅜, and returned to 34⅛; New-Jersey Central consolidated Firsts advanced from 107⅛ to 107⅜; Atlantic and Great Western Firsts declined from 78⅜ to 78, and recovered to 78⅛; do. Seconds fell off ⅜ ℞ cent. to 36, but returned to 36⅛; Atlantic and Great Western common stock rose to 9⅜. Bar Silver was steady at 51⅝d. ℞ ounce. The statement of the Bank of England for the past fiscal week shows a decrease in specie of £8,300, and the proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities is 45 9-16 ℞ cent., which is the same as last week; the rate of discount at the bank remains unchanged, at 3 ℞ cent. At Paris Rentes declined from 83f. 87½c. to 83f. 87½c., but recovered to 83f. 40c. Exchange on London is quoted at 25f. 29c. The Bank of France gained 19,900,000f. in bullion during the past fiscal week.

The Sterling Exchange market was quiet, and no change was made in the nominal asking rates. Actual business was transacted on the basis of $4 84½@$4 84¾ for 60-day bills; $4 86½@$4 86¾ for demand; $4 87 for cable transfers, and $4 83@$4 83½ for commercial bills.

Government bonds were quiet and generally firm, the changes in prices being very slight. In railroad mortgages the tendency was toward a higher range of quotations, although in some cases there was a slight reaction in the final dealings, more particularly in Kansas and Texas and the Erie issues. Lehigh and Wilkesbarre consolidated assented advanced to 97; Lake Erie and Western Incomes to 63; Texas Pacific incomes to 69½; Union Pacific Land Grants to 111; North-western consolidated to 128; Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Firsts to 92; New-Jersey Central consolidated Firsts assented to 105⅛; do. adjustment to 108; Canada Southern Firsts guaranteed to 91½; Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg consolidated Firsts to 67¾; Erie consolidated Seconds rose to 91⅜, and reacted to 91½; do. funded 5s declined from 86 to 85⅜; Kansas and Texas consolidated assented fell off from 103 to 101⅜; do. Seconds from 62½ to 61⅜; Central Pacific Firsts declined from 113⅜ to 112⅜. State bonds were dull and steady, except for Louisiana Consols, which declined to 48.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, April 22, 1880.

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts | $749,340 41 |
| Payments | 1,570,329 68 |
| Balance, coin | 101,702,120 49 |
| Balance, notes | 6,182,416 59 |

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—APRIL 22.

| | Wednesday. | Thursday. |
|---|---|---|
| United States 4s, 1907, coupon | 107⅛ | 107 |
| United States 4½s, 1891, coupon | 108⅝ | 108⅝ |
| United States 5s, 1881, coupon | 103⅝ | 103⅝ |
| Adams Express | 111½ | 111½ |
| American Express | 58½ | 58½ |
| Albany and Susquehanna | 107½ | 107½ |
| Alton and Terre Haute | 22½ | 23½ |
| Alton and Terre Haute pref. | 67 | 67 |
| Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph | 44½ | 43 |
| American District Telegraph | 79½ | 75¼ |
| Boston Water Power | 14½ | 14½ |
| Boston Air Line | 45 | 45 |
| Boston Land Company | 11 | 11 |
| B., C. R. and Northern | 70 | 70 |
| Canton | 54 | 54 |
| Canada Southern | 61½ | 61⅛ |
| Climax Mining | 3⅛ | 3⅛ |
| Caribou Mining | 3⅛ | 3 |
| Central Arizona | 6⅛ | 6⅛ |
| Chicago, St. Louis and New-Orleans | 34 | 35 |
| Clev., Col., Cin. and Ind | 78 | 77 |
| Chesapeake and Ohio | 22⅜ | 22 |
| Chesapeake and Ohio 1st pref. | 31 | 30⅛ |
| Chesapeake and Ohio 2d pref. | 23⅛ | 23½ |
| C., C. and I. C. | 14⅛ | 15⅛ |
| Chicago, Burlington and Quincy | 124⅜ | 126⅜ |
| Chicago and Alton | 110 | 110 |
| Chicago, St. Paul and Minnesota | 50⅜ | 53⅛ |
| Chicago and North-west | 94½ | 94⅜ |
| Chicago and North-west pref. | 109 | 109 |
| Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul | 80⅛ | 78⅞ |
| Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul pref. | 103 | 103⅞ |
| Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific | 193⅜ | 193 |
| Cleveland and Pittsburg | 111½ | 111⅛ |
| Consolidation Coal | 35 | 35 |
| Cumberland Coal | 23 | 23⅛ |
| Delaware, Lackawanna and Western | 90⅛ | 88⅞ |
| Delaware and Hudson Canal | 82⅜ | 81⅛ |
| Excelsior Mining | 20⅛ | 20⅛ |
| Hannibal and St. Joseph | 34⅜ | 33⅛ |
| Hannibal and St. Joseph pref. | 71⅛ | 70⅛ |
| Harlem | 180 | 180 |
| Homestake Mining | 36 | 36 |
| Houston and Texas | 73 | 74⅛ |
| Illinois Central | 107 | 107 |
| Indianapolis, Bloomington and West | 35 | 35 |
| Ind., Cin. and Lafayette | 75⅛ | 75⅛ |
| Kansas Pacific | 80 | 80 |
| Keokuk and Des Moines | 14⅛ | 14⅛ |
| Keokuk and Des Moines pref. | 36⅛ | 36⅛ |
| Lake Shore | 108⅜ | 107⅛ |
| Lake Erie and Western | 34 | 34 |
| La Plata | 6⅛ | 6⅛ |
| Louisville and Nashville | 140 | 136 |
| Little Pittsburg | 6⅛ | 6 |
| Lou., N. Alb. and C. | 35 | 35 |
| Manhattan Railroad | 31⅜ | 31⅛ |
| Mariposa | 3 | 3 |
| Marietta and Cincinnati 1st pref. | 9 | 9 |
| Marietta and Cincinnati 2d pref. | 6 | 6⅛ |
| Metropolitan Railroad | 98 | 98 |
| Michigan Central | 91⅜ | 91⅛ |
| Mobile and Ohio | 22 | 22 |
| Missouri, Kansas and Texas | 37⅜ | 36⅞ |
| Morris and Essex | 107 | 107 |
| Maryland Coal | 22 | 22 |
| Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis | 74 | 72½ |
| New Central Coal | 30 | 30⅛ |
| New-Jersey Central | 79⅛ | 78⅛ |
| New-York Central | 132⅛ | 131⅛ |
| New-York and New-Haven | 160 | 160 |
| New-York Elevated | 115 | 115 |
| New-York, Lake Erie and Western | 43⅛ | 43⅛ |
| New-York, Lake Erie and West. pref. | 67⅜ | 66⅞ |
| Northern Pacific | 30 | 30 |
| Northern Pacific pref. | 54⅛ | 54⅛ |
| Ohio and Mississippi | 35⅛ | 34⅛ |
| Ohio and Mississippi pref. | 75 | 75 |
| Ontario Mining | 30 | 30 |
| Oregon Railway and Navigation | 107½ | 107½ |
| Pacific Mail | 41⅞ | 41⅞ |
| Panama | 190 | 190 |
| Pennsylvania | 110 | 110 |
| Philadelphia and Reading | 67⅜ | 68⅛ |
| Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago | 115 | 115 |
| Pullman Palace Car Company | 115 | 115 |
| Quicksilver | 15 | 15 |
| Quicksilver pref. | 54 | 54 |
| Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg | 27 | 28⅛ |
| Rensselaer and Saratoga | 119⅛ | 119⅛ |
| Standard Mining | 29 | 29 |
| Sutro Tunnel | 2 | 2 |
| St. Louis and San Francisco | 37⅛ | 37⅛ |
| St. Louis and San Francisco pref. | 53⅜ | 53⅜ |
| St. Louis and San Francisco 1st pref. | 74 | 74 |
| St. Louis and Iron Mountain | 51⅛ | 50⅞ |
| St. Paul and Sioux City | 44⅛ | 43⅛ |
| St. Paul and Sioux City pref. | 77 | 77 |
| Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw | 30⅛ | 30⅛ |
| Union Pacific | 89⅜ | 89 |
| Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific | 41 | 39⅞ |
| Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific pref. | 68⅜ | 67⅞ |
| Wells-Fargo Express | 105 | 105 |
| Western Union Telegraph | 107⅛ | 106⅞ |
| United States Express | 47⅛ | 48 |

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

| | Highest. | Lowest. | No. of Shares. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alton and Terre Haute | 23½ | 23½ | 100 |
| Atlantic and Pac. Telegraph | 43⅛ | 43 | 200 |
| American Dist. Telegraph | 79 | 75⅛ | 2,400 |
| Canada Southern | 62 | 61 | 2,900 |
| Climax Mining | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 1,000 |
| Chicago, St. Louis and N. O. | 34 | 34 | 100 |
| Clev., Col., Cin. and Ind. | 78 | 77 | 500 |
| Chesapeake and Ohio | 22 | 22 | 100 |
| Chesapeake and O. 1st pref. | 30⅛ | 30⅛ | 150 |
| Chesapeake and O. 2d pref. | 23⅛ | 23⅛ | 200 |
| Col., Chi. and Ind. Central | 15⅛ | 15 | 900 |
| Chicago, Bur. and Quincy | 126⅜ | 124⅛ | 2,950 |
| Colorado, C. and I. | 37 | 37 | 100 |
| Chic., St. Paul and Minn. | 50 | 50⅛ | 400 |
| Chicago and North-west | 95⅛ | 94⅞ | 4,450 |
| Chic. and North-west pref. | 109½ | 109 | 300 |
| Chicago, Mil. and St. Paul | 80⅛ | 78⅞ | 18,100 |
| Chic., Mil. and St. Paul pref. | 103½ | 103⅜ | 250 |
| Chicago, R. I. and Pacific | 193 | 192 | 300 |
| Cleveland and Pittsburg | 112 | 111⅛ | 400 |
| Central Pacific | 76 | 75 | 600 |
| Del., Lack. and Western | 91⅛ | 88⅞ | 36,000 |
| Delaware and Hudson Canal | 82⅜ | 81⅛ | 2,013 |
| Hannibal and St. Joseph | 35⅛ | 33⅜ | 3,250 |
| Han. and St. Joseph pref. | 72⅛ | 70⅛ | 6,750 |
| Houston and Texas | 74⅛ | 74 | 200 |
| Illinois Central | 107 | 107 | 100 |
| Lake Shore | 108⅜ | 107⅛ | 6,500 |
| Lake Erie and Western | 34⅛ | 33⅛ | 400 |
| Louisville and Nashville | 139 | 136 | 1,000 |
| Little Pittsburg | 6⅛ | 6 | 1,000 |
| Manhattan Railroad | 32 | 31 | 4,600 |
| Marietta and Cin. 1st pref. | 9 | 9 | 200 |
| Michigan Central | 91⅛ | 91⅛ | 1,100 |
| Mobile and Ohio | 22 | 22 | 100 |
| Missouri, Kansas and Texas | 38 | 36⅞ | 9,310 |
| New-York and Straitsville | 107 | 107 | 100 |
| Nash., Chat. and St. Louis | 75 | 68 | 4,000 |
| New Central Coal | 30⅛ | 30⅛ | 100 |
| New-Jersey Central | 79⅛ | 77⅜ | 6,800 |
| New-York Central | 131⅜ | 131⅛ | 1,431 |
| New-York, L. E. and West | 44 | 43 | 45,950 |
| New-York, L. E. & W. pref. | 67⅜ | 66⅞ | 1,100 |
| Northern Pacific | 30⅛ | 29⅞ | 700 |
| Northern Pacific pref. | 55⅛ | 53⅜ | 900 |
| Ohio and Mississippi | 36⅛ | 34⅛ | 8,700 |
| Ohio and Mississippi pref. | 75⅛ | 75 | 300 |
| Ontario and Western | 31 | 29⅞ | 32,963 |
| Oregon R. and Navigation | 107½ | 107 | 400 |
| Pacific Mail | 42⅜ | 41⅛ | 30,580 |
| Peoria, Decatur and Evans. | 24⅜ | 24⅛ | 100 |
| Philadelphia and Reading | 67 | 66⅞ | 600 |
| Silver Cliff Mining | 4 | 3⅞ | 600 |
| Standard Mining | 29⅜ | 28⅞ | 1,065 |
| Sutro Tunnel | 2⅛ | 2 | 500 |
| St. L. and San Francisco | 37⅛ | 37⅛ | 300 |
| St. L. and San F. pref. | 53⅜ | 53 | 750 |
| St. L. and San F. 1st pref. | 75 | 73 | 300 |
| St. L. and Iron Mountain | 52⅛ | 50⅞ | 14,600 |
| St. Paul and Sioux City | 43⅛ | 43⅛ | 100 |
| St. Paul and Sioux City pref. | 77⅛ | 77⅛ | 300 |
| Union Pacific | 89⅜ | 88⅛ | 1,390 |
| Wabash, St. L. and Pacific | 41 | 39⅞ | 6,100 |
| Wabash, St. L. and Pac. pref. | 68⅜ | 67⅝ | 6,100 |
| Western Union Telegraph | 107⅜ | 106⅞ | 6,700 |
| United States Express | 48 | 48 | 100 |
| Total sales | | | 281,917 |

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| United States 6s, 1880, registered | 104 | 104½ |
| United States 6s, 1880, coupon | 104½ | 104⅜ |
| United States 6s, 1881, registered | 106 | 106⅛ |
| United States 6s, 1881, coupon | 106 | 106⅛ |
| United States 5s, 1881, registered | 102⅞ | 102⅞ |
| United States 5s, 1881, coupon | 103⅜ | 103⅞ |
| United States 4½s, 1891, registered | 108⅜ | 108⅝ |
| United States 4½s, 1891, coupon | 108⅜ | 109 |
| United States 4s, 1907, registered | 107 | 107⅛ |
| United States 4s, 1907, coupon | 107 | 107⅛ |
| United States currency 6s, 1895 | 125 | .. |
| United States currency 6s, 1896 | 125 | .. |
| United States currency 6s, 1897 | 125 | .. |
| United States currency 6s, 1898 | 125 | .. |
| United States currency 6s, 1899 | 125 | .. |

The following were the closing rates of foreign exchange:

| | Counter Rates. | Selling Rates. |
|---|---|---|
| **London:** | | |
| 60-days sight | @485 | 484¼@484½ |
| Demand | @488 | 486⅛@486¾ |
| Cable transfers | @488¼ | 487 @ |
| Commercial | @ | 483 @483½ |
| Commercial, 3 days | @ | 485 @485½ |
| **Paris francs:** | | |
| 60-days sight | 519⅜@520⅝ | 520 @521¼ |
| Demand | 516⅞@515⅝ | 517½@516⅞ |
| Cable transfers | @515⅝ | @515⅝ |
| Commercial | @ | 523¼@522½ |
| Commercial, 3 days | @ | 520⅝@520 |
| **Swiss francs:** | | |
| 60-days sight | 519⅜@520 | 519⅜@520 |
| Demand | 516⅞@517½ | 516⅞@517½ |
| **Belgium francs:** | | |
| 60-days sight | 520 @521⅛ | 520⅝@523⅛ |
| Demand | 517⅛@518⅛ | 518⅛@518⅛ |
| **Reichmarks:** | | |
| 60-days sight | 94⅜@ 94¼ | 94⅜@ 95 |
| Demand | 95⅛@ 95⅜ | 95⅛@ 95⅜ |
| Commercial | @ | 94⅛@ 94½ |
| Commercial, 3 days | @ | 94⅝@ 94⅞ |

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

| | |
|---|---|
| Exchanges | $122,841,705 |
| Balances | 4,016,712 |

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ala., class A, 2 to 5 | 56⅛ | N. Y. 6s, g. l. '91 | 117 |
| Ala., class A, sm. | .. | N. Y. 6s, g. l. '92 | 118 |
| Ala., class B, 5s | 75 | N. Y. 6s, g. l. '93 | 119 |
| Ark. 6s, fd. '99-1900 | 10 | N. C. 6s, C. '86-98 | 25 |
| Ark. 7s, L. R. & F. S. | 3 | N. C. 6s, A. O. | 25 |
| Ark. 7s, M. & L. R. | 3 | N. C. 6s, '86-4-5 | 5 |
| Ark. 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O. | 3 | N. C. N. C. R. 7s, c. off | 90 |
| Ark. 7s, M. O. & R. R. | 3 | N. C. N. C. R. A. O. | 110 |
| Ark. 7s, Ark. C. R. | 3 | N. C. N. C. R., c. off | 90 |
| Conn. 6s, '83-4 | 105 | N. C. 6s, '98-1900 | 10 |
| Ga. 6s, '80-86 | 99 | N. C. f. a., '68-98 | 10 |
| Ga. 7s, n. | 110 | N. C. n., J. J., '92-8 | 17 |
| Ga. 7s, e. | 110 | N. C. n., A. O. | 17 |
| Ga. 7s, ind. | 112 | N. C. 6s | 8⅛ |
| Ill. 6s, c. | 100 | N. C. sp. t. cl. 1, '98-9 | 3 |
| Ill. w. l. | 100 | N. C. sp. t. cl. 2 | 3 |
| Ky. 6s | 102 | N. C. sp. t. cl. 3 | 3 |
| La. 7s, cn. | 48 | Ohio 6s, '81 | 102⅛ |
| La. 7s, sm. | 45 | Ohio 6s, '86 | 109 |
| Mich. 6s | 106 | R. I. 6s, c. | 115 |
| Mich. 7s | 110 | Tenn. 6s, o., '90-2-3 | 33 |
| Mo. 6s, due '89 or '90 | 104⅛ | Tenn. 6s, n., '92-8-1900 | 33⅛ |
| Mo. 6s, due '86 | 103 | Tenn. 6s, n., n. s., '14 | 33⅛ |
| Mo. 6s, due '87 | 104 | Va. 6s, o. | 31 |
| Mo. 7s, due '88 | 106⅛ | Va. 6s, n., '66 | 31 |
| Mo. 6s, due '89 or '90 | 109 | Va. 6s, n., '67 | 31 |
| Mo. a. or u., due '92 | 108 | Va. 6s, cn. | 73 |
| Mo. fd., due '94 | 109 | Va. 6s, xmc. | 58⅛ |
| Mo. H. & St. J., due '86 | 105 | Va. 6s, cn. 2d s. | 33 |
| N. Y. 6s, g. r. '87 | 107 | Dis. Col. 3.65s, '24 | 88⅛ |
| N. Y. 6s, g. c. '87 | 107 | Dis. Col. r. | 89⅛ |
| N. Y. 6s, g. l. '83 | 106 | | |

And the following for railway mortgages:

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—APRIL 22.

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| City 6s, new | 121 | 122 |
| United Railroads of New-Jersey | 180 | 180½ |
| Pennsylvania Railroad | 54½ | 54½ |
| Reading Railroad | 33⅜ | 33⅛ |
| Lehigh Valley Railroad | 49 | 49⅛ |
| Catawissa Railroad pref. | 52 | 55 |
| Northern Pacific | 29⅜ | 30 |
| Northern Pacific pref. | 53⅜ | 54 |
| Northern Central Railroad | 32⅜ | 33 |
| Lehigh Navigation | 37 | 37½ |
| Pittsburg, Titusville and Buffalo | 19⅛ | 19½ |
| Hestonville Railway | 20 | 20½ |
| Philadelphia and Erie | 15 | 15½ |

The Lucerne Mining Company, as will be seen by an advertisement elsewhere, announces, for the information of shareholders, that work is now being prosecuted on the new claim, situated in the Idaho mining district, Colorado, and that the company is provided with ample funds for several months' continuous work.

*CLOSING BOSTON PRICES.*

BOSTON, Mass., April 22.—The following are the closing prices at the Boston Stock Exchange to-day:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Water Power | 13⅛ | Eastern R. R. | 36⅜ |
| Boston Land | 10 1-16 | Pueblo & Ark. Valley | 92 |
| Atch. & Top. 1st 7s | 116 | Calumet & Hecla | 236½ |
| Atch. & Top. l. g. 7s | 114½ | Copper Falls | 11⅛ |
| Atch. & Top. 2d 7s | 119 | Duncan Silver | 2⅛ |
| Atch. & Top. l. 8s | 134 | Franklin | 15 |
| Eastern R. R. 6⅛s, n. | 92⅛ | International | 30c. |
| Hartford & Erie 7s | 55⅛ | Pewabic, (new stock) | 12 |
| Atch. & Topeka R. R. | 130 | Quincy | 30 |
| Boston & Albany R. R. | 147⅛ | Ridge | 6⅛ |
| Boston & Maine R. R. | 129 | Silver Islet | 16⅛ |
| Bur. & Mo. in Neb. | 148 | Madison Copper Mine | 3 |
| Chi., C., Dub. & Minn. | 75⅛ | Allouez Mining Co. | 15 |
| Cin., San. & Clev. | 14⅛ | | |

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, April 22, 1880.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Beans, bbls. | 51 | Leather, sides | 16,240 |
| Cotton, bales | 482 | Oil-cake, pks. | 1,555 |
| Eggs, pks. | 1,986 | Pork, pks. | 454 |
| Flour, bbls. | 5,656 | Beef, pks. | 218 |
| Corn-meal, bbls. | 735 | Cut-meats, pks. | 5,971 |
| Corn-meal, bags | 520 | Lard, tcs. | 4,014 |
| Wheat, bushels | 30,550 | Lard, kegs | 78 |
| Corn, bushels | 86,000 | Butter, pks. | 4,804 |
| Oats, bushels | 30,002 | Cheese, pks. | 4,641 |
| Rye, bushels | 540 | Starch, pks. | 2,935 |
| Malt, bushels | 2,900 | Stearine, pks. | 116 |
| Barley, bushels | 1,650 | Tallow, pks. | 336 |
| Oat-meal, bbls. | 510 | Tobacco, hhds. | 131 |
| Grease, pks. | 132 | Tobacco, pks. | 190 |
| Grass-seed, bags | 304 | Whisky, bbls. | 1,085 |
| Hides, bales | 52 | Wool, bales | 47 |
| Hops, bales | 22 | | |

COTTON—Business in options has been much less active at lower prices, the actual dealings showing a decline of 7 points....Early deliveries have been comparatively quiet, at a reduction of 1-16c. ℞ lb....Sales have been reported for prompt delivery of 1,875 bales, including 297 bales to spinners, and 1,578 bales to shippers....Low Middling quoted at 11⅛c.@11⅛c.; Strict Low Middling at 11 11-16c.@11 13-16c.; Middling at 11⅞c.@12c.; Fair at 13⅝c.@13¾c....And for forward delivery sales have been reported to-day of 106,900 bales, basis of Middling....The receipts to-day have been 5,640 bales, and thus far this week, 30,444 bales (against 32,856 bales same time in the preceding week,) and since Sept. 1, 1879, have been 4,613,896 bales (against 4,274,266 bales same time in the preceding Cotton year.)....Consolidated exports (five days) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 28,859 bales; to the Continent, 1,384 bales; to France, 3,445 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 652,066 bales. ....Stock in New-York to-day, 268,046 bales.

*Option Sales To-day.*

| Month. | Bales. | Prices. |
|---|---|---|
| April | 400 | 11.70@11.73 |
| May | 15,400 | 11.69@11.81 |
| June | 38,600 | 11.82@11.94 |
| July | 12,300 | 11.93@12.04 |
| August | 29,500 | 11.99@12.11 |
| September | 2,100 | 11.75@11.88 |
| October | 5,300 | 11.22@11.31 |
| November | 1,300 | 10.98@11.03 |
| December | 400 | 10.95@11.01 |

Transferable orders issued at 11.70.

*Closing Prices on Options.*

| Month. | Yesterday. | To-day. |
|---|---|---|
| April | 11.74@11.75 | 11.68@11.69 |
| May | 11.78@ | 11.71@11.73 |
| June | 11.90@ | 11.83@11.84 |
| July | 12.00@12.03 | 11.95@ |
| August | 12.08@12.09 | 12.01@12.03 |
| September | 11.84@11.88 | 11.74@11.76 |
| October | 11.32@11.33 | 11.22@11.24 |
| November | 11.04@11.06 | 10.97@11.00 |
| December | 11.02@11.04 | 10.95@10.97 |

*Yesterday's Averages on Options.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| May | 11.74 | September | 11.78 |
| June | 11.86 | October | 11.29 |
| July | 11.98 | November | 11.02 |
| August | 12.05 | December | 10.98 |

*Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.*

| | Uplands. | New-Orleans and Gulf. | Texas. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary | 9⅞ | 10 | 10 |
| Strict Ordinary | 10⅜ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ |
| Good Ordinary | 10⅞ | 11 | 11 |
| Strict Good Ordinary | 11⅛ | 11⅜ | 11⅜ |
| Low Middling | 11⅜ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ |
| Strict Low Middling | 11 11-16 | 11 13-16 | 11 13-16 |
| Middling | 11⅞ | 12 | 12 |
| Good Middling | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | 12⅜ |
| Strict Good Middling | 12⅝ | 12⅞ | 12⅞ |
| Middling Fair | 12 | 13⅛ | 13⅛ |
| Fair | 13⅝ | 13⅞ | 13⅞ |

Stained.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Good Ordinary | 9 11-16 | Low Middling | 11 |
| Strict Good Ord. | 10 9-16 | Middling | 11 7-16 |

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been again quite active, in good part for shipment, at generally firmer prices, in several instances showing a further slight improvement....Sales have been reported since our last of 24,100 bbls. of all grades.... Included in the reported sales were equal to 2,800 bbls. low Extras, for shipment, within the range of $4 40@$5 25 for inferior to fancy, mainly at $4 50@$4 75, (of which 1,000 bbls. fair at $4 50, and 1,000 bbls. do. May delivery, at $4 60;) 3,250 bbls. City Mill Extras, including West India grades, within the range of $5 75@$6 25 for fair to strictly fancy, mainly at $5 75@$5 90 for fair to about choice, and up to $6@$6 25 for strictly choice to fancy, and South American brands quoted at $6@$6 50, the latter for very fancy, and poor to fancy English brands at $4 40@$5 25; 3,300 bbls. Minnesota and Wisconsin clear, in lots, at $4 50@$6 for very inferior to very choice, mainly at $4 75@$5 60, (1,200 bbls. for shipment, in lots, went at $4 60@$4 75;) 2,600 bbls. do. straight Extras, (these at $5 25@$6 50 for poor to choice,) and up to $6 75@$6 90 for very choice to fancy brands, (900 bbls. choice went at $6 50, and 450 bbls. very choice to fancy at $6 75@$6 90;) 950 bbls. Patent Extras at from $6@$8 25, the latter for fancy, mainly at $6 25@$7 70, (300 bbls. of a fancy brand went at $8 25;) 700 bbls. Winter Wheat Patent Extras, (these at $5@$8, the latter for very choice, mostly at $6 25@$7 60; fancy brands held at higher prices;) 4,700 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, (these at $4 75@$6 75, mostly at $5@$6 25;) (1,400 bbls. went for export at $5 25@$6;) 900 bbls. Superfine, these at $3 50@$4 35 for very poor to choice Spring, and $3 65@$4 50 for poor to very choice Winter Wheat; 3,100 bbls. No. 2, these at $2 65@$3 50 for poor to strictly choice Spring, (about 2,000 bbls. good at $3 25@$3 35,) and $2 75@$3 35 for very poor to very fancy Winter; unsound and Sour Flour at from $2 70@$5 25, mostly Extras at $3 75@$4 75. ....Southern Flour firm, but quiet, within yesterday's range; 750 bbls. sold, in lots, chiefly extras, at $5 75@$6 75, the latter for very choice....RYE FLOUR steady; 250 bbls. sold....CORN-MEAL more active; quoted unchanged; 1,200 bbls. Brandywine sold at $3 10@$3 20. ....Corn-meal, in bags, in good request, and quoted at full prices; coarse City quoted at $1 05@$1 08 ℞ 100 lb.

WHEAT—Winter Wheat has been again quite brisk to-day, chiefly in the speculative line, at much higher, but very variable prices. No. 2 Red continued the favorite; early deliveries of this grade opening at an improvement of about 2c., and options gaining through the forenoon about 1c.@1½c. a bushel, as compared with the latest quotations of yesterday. Through the afternoon, the market weakened considerably, for early deliveries yielding about 1c., and in the way of options ½c.@1½c. a bushel, under freer offerings—early deliveries showing most depression....In the option line, the dealings for May delivery were of extraordinary magnitude, other months attracting relatively much less attention. Toward the close, under a more urgent call from speculative sources, options rallied, in most instances about 1c.@2c. a bushel, leaving off at the highest figures of the day. No. 1 White has been moderately active, moving, as to price, in more or less close sympathy with No. 2 Red, and advancing early in the day 1c.@1½c., subsequently declining sharply, and toward the close hardening again perceptibly. Spring Wheat has been quoted up about 1c. a bushel, and for early delivery offered sparingly, but has been comparatively dull, closing more or less irregular....Western reports were of higher but fluctuating markets. Cable advices of a firmer range of values....Sales have been, since our last, reported of 1,681,000 bushels, of which 260,000 bushels for prompt delivery, including 130,000 bushels No. 1 White, at $1 29@$1 30, (12,000 bushels in elevator went as high as $1 30,) chiefly at $1 29, closing at $1 29, afloat, bid (against $1 28¼ yesterday;) 101,000 bushels do., April options, at $1 28@$1 30⅛, chiefly at $1 28¼@$1 29, closing at $1 29¼ (against $1 28 yesterday;) 96,000 bushels do., May options, at $1 26@$1 26⅞, closing at $1 26¾ bid, and $1 27 asked, (against $1 25 bid and $1 25¼ asked yesterday;) 1,800 bushels ungraded White at $1 27¼; 96,000 bushels No. 2 Red at $1 32¼@$1 34, (in elevator as high as $1 34,) closing at $1 33, afloat, bid, and $1 34 asked, (against $1 31, afloat, bid, last evening;) 128,000 bushels do., April options, at $1 32⅛@$1 34, chiefly at $1 32¾@$1 33, closing at $1 33¾ (against $1 31¼ yesterday;) 768,000 bushels do., May options, at $1 29@$1 31¾, closing at $1 31¾ (against $1 29 bid, last evening;) 288,000 bushels do., June options, at $1 25¼@$1 28⅛, closing at $1 28¼ bid, (against $1 26¼ yesterday;) 4,500 bushels No. 3 Red, Kansas grade, at $1 25; 22,000 bushels ungraded Red at $1 28½@$1 30; 5,200 bushels Mixed Winter at $1 29; 8,000 bushels Green Bay Spring at $1 27, (with strictly prime No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store, quoted at $1 18 bid;) 12,000 bushels No. 3 Spring at $1 10.

CORN—A further advance was reported to-day of ¼c.@1c. a bushel, on generally limited offerings, and a good demand, but at the close less firmness was noted. ...Sales have been reported of 256,000 bushels, (of which 64,000 bushels for prompt delivery,) including New-York No. 2, regular inspection, afloat, 46,000 bushels, at 54¼c.@55½c., chiefly at 55¼c., closing at 55¼c., afloat; do. deliverable 25th to 28th April, 16,000 bushels, at 54c.; New-York No. 2 April options, 40,000 bushels, 53⅞c.@53¾c., closing at 53⅛c. asked; do., May, 104,000 bushels, at 47½c.@48c., closing at 47¾c.; do., June, 32,000 bushels, at 47½c.@48c.; New-York steamer Mixed, in lots, at 54½c.@55½c., closing at 55c. bid; Mixed Western, ungraded, 54½c.@55c., as to quality; New-York No. 3, 54¾c.@55c.; No. 2 White quoted at 56c.; Yellow Western at 55c.; Yellow Jersey at 55c. @57c.

OATS—Have been offered more freely, and have declined sharply, in the instance of White 2c.@3c., and of Mixed, for early delivery, 1c.@1½c. a bushel, on a moderately active movement, closing heavily....Sales have been reported since our last of 97,000 bushels, including New-York No. 1 White, quoted at 52c. bid; New-York No. 2 Whites, about 3,800 bushels, in lots, nearly all at 50c.; New-York No. 3 White, 4,000 bushels, at 48c.@47c., (this grade changing little;) New-York No. 1 quoted at 45c.; New-York No. 2, 9,600 bushels, at 41½c.@43c., closing at 41½c.; do., April option, 20,000 bushels at 40½c.; do., May, 30,000 bushels, at 39¾c.@38¾c.; No. 3, 3,800 bushels, at 41c.; White Western, ungraded, 6,400 bushels, at 43c.@53½c., as to quality; Mixed do., 5,600 bushels, at 41c.@45c.; White State, 6,300 bushels, at 49½c.@54c.; Mixed State, 800 bushels, at 42½c.; No. 2 Chicago quoted at 49c.

RYE—A moderate demand noted; quoted about as before; 5,000 bushels prime State, afloat, sold at 89c.; 4,000 bushels do. on private terms; 8,000 bushels do. to arrive on Saturday, at 89½c.

BARLEY—Dull at irregular prices.

BARLEY-MALT—Quiet; quoted about steady.

NAVAL STORES—A slow movement has been reported in Resin at about former prices, with Strained to good Strained quoted at $1 35@$1 40, and other grades proportionately....Tar in limited request at from $1 87½@$2 15....City Pitch at $1 85@$2....Spirits Turpentine in moderate request, with merchantable quoted at the close at 33c.

PETROLEUM—Refined attracted little attention in the sea-board markets. Quoted for early delivery here at 7⅜c....Refined, in cases, quoted at 11½c.@12½c. for Standard to fancy brands....Crude at 6⅛c.@7⅜c., in shipping order, here....Naphtha at 5⅛c.@5¼c....At Philadelphia, Refined Petroleum quoted at 7½c.... At Baltimore, Refined Petroleum quoted at 7⅛c.

PROVISIONS—Hog products have been fairly active at higher prices....MESS PORK sought after to a fair extent since our last for prompt delivery; quoted at the close at $10 62½@$10 75 for new....Sales of 450 bbls. at $10 25 for old, and $10 62½@$10 75 for new....And in the option line, Western Mess moderately active at an advance, with April options leaving off at $10 50, May at $10 50@$10 55, and June at $10 60, July at $10 65, and August at $10 75. Sales of 750 bbls. new Mess, June, $10 60; 750 bbls. do., July, $10 65@$10 70; 500 bbls. do., August, $10 70@$10 75....A good demand noted for DRESSED HOGS at stronger prices, with City quoted at 5⅜c.@6⅛c., and Pigs at 6⅛c....CUT MEATS in moderate request in a jobbing way, at unchanged figures....BACON slow at 7c.; Long Clear quoted at 6⅜c. and Short Clear at 7c.; sale of 200 bxs. Long and Short Clear, at the West, on private terms....Western Steam LARD has been attracting less attention for early delivery, at, however, firmer prices....Sales reported of Western Steam Lard for early delivery, to the extent of 650 tcs., at $7 27½@$7 30 for new, closing at $7 27½, and $7 27½ to arrive, on bill of lading; 150 tcs. Kettle at $7 62½....And in the option line, Western Steam Lard freely dealt in at an improvement of 7½c., with April options closing at $7 22½; May, $7 22½@$7 25; June, $7 25@$7 27½, and July at $7 30@$7 32½; August at $7 35....Sales have been reported of Western Steam, of 300 tcs., April, $7 25; 3,750 tcs. for May, at $7 22½@$7 27½; 4,000 tcs. June, at $7 25@$7 30; 7,500 tcs. July, at $7 30@$7 35; 750 tcs. August, at $7 35@$7 37½; 1,000 tcs., seller's option, year, $7 22½@$7 25....City Steam Lard moderately active; quoted at the close at $7 17½@$7 20; sales, 330 tcs. at $7 17½@$7 20....No. 1 City, quoted at $7 05; sales of 50 tcs....Refined Lard in demand; quoted for the Continent, early delivery, at the close, at $7 55, with sales 500 tcs. old....A light trade noted in BEEF and BEEF HAMS at unchanged quotations.... BUTTER, CHEESE, and EGGS moderately active at about former prices....TALLOW in request at steady rates, with sales reported of 90,000 lb. at 6c.@6 1-16c., latter for choice....STEARINE quiet to-day; City quoted at 7¼c., and Western at 7⅛c.; sales of 50 tcs. City at 7⅛c.

SUGARS—Raw more active at full prices, with sales noted of 600 hhds. Centrifugal at 8⅛c.; 600 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 7 9-16c.; 11,500 bags Pernambuco at 7⅛c.@7¾c....Refined more sought after at about former figures.

WHISKY—In some demand at $1 11, with $1 12 asked.

FREIGHTS—Accommodation for Cotton has been in good demand and quoted generally strong. A fairly active inquiry has been reported for tonnage for Deals and Lumber at full and hardening figures. Tonnage for Petroleum attracted a moderate share of attention at about steady rates. Much less call has been noted from the Breadstuff interest—on local and through freight account—and rates have shown continued weakness and irregularity, affected, in the chartering line, by the recent free arrivals of vessels. Tonnage suited to the Naval Store trade has been moderately sought after. Steam room, suited to the Cattle trade, continued in request, and held at extreme quotations. Vessels for Coal, Ice, and general cargo, in demand at about recent figures....FOR LIVERPOOL—The engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 4,800 bales Cotton at 7-32d.@5-16d., mainly through freight, and by outport steamers as low as 7-32d.@¼d.; 2,200 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d.@3s., (mostly through freight, and by outport steamers at as low as 2s. 6d.;) 1,000 tons Flour and Meal, in sacks, at 12s.@15s. 6d., nearly all of through freight and by outport steamers as low as 12s. 9d.; 16,000 bushels Grain at 5¼d.; 3,000 bushels do., to complete loading, at 5d.; private terms; 3,300 pks. Provisions, in lots, at as low as 25s.@32s.6d., (mostly through freight, and by outport steamers;) small lots of do., in tcs. and bbls., at 3s. 6d.@4s.; and 3s. 6d.@4s.; small lots of Butter and Cheese, in lots, at 40s.; Leather at 40s.; 350 tons general cargo, including Heavy Goods at 25s.@32s. 6d., (part by outport steamers, at as low as 25s.;) and Measurement Goods, in lots, at 17s. 6d.@ 35s., (Canned Goods at 25s.;) Refined Sugar quoted at 30s. asked; small lots of Apples at 3s.; Oysters at 4s.@ 5s. 6d.; Tobacco quoted at 35s.@40s., and, by sail, 2,500 bales Cotton at ¼d. for compressed, and 17-64d. for uncompressed, (of which about 3,000 bales, by a British ship, 1,573 tons, placed on the berth;) 200 tons Measurement Goods, in lots, at 12s. 6d.@15s.; small lots of Heavy Goods at 17s. 6d.@22s. 6d. And, by steam, from the West, of through freight, further shipments of 136,000 bushels Corn and Wheat, mainly on private terms, though in part by outport steamers at 5d.@5¼d. Also, a British bark, with Deals from St. John, N. B., May loading, reported at 65s....FOR LONDON—By steam, 1,600 bbls. Flour, (mostly through freight,) reported at 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d.; 1,200 sacks Flour and Meal at 20s.@21s. 3d., mainly through freight; (1,200 sacks, of local shipment, at 20s.;) small lots of Butter and Cheese at 37s. 6d.; equal to 150 tons. Provisions, in lots, at 22s. 6d.@35s. ℞ ton, and at 6s.@6s. 6d., and 4s.@4s. 6d. ℞ bbl.; Tobacco quoted at 25s.; Refined Sugar quoted at 25s.@27s. 6d.; 400 tons general cargo, including Heavy Goods, in lots, at 30s.@35s., (partly through freight,) and Measurement Goods at from 20s.@27s. 6d., (Canned Goods at 27s. 6d.) And, by sail, small lots of Flour, in bbls., at 1s. 9d.; do., in sacks, at 17s. 6d.; 650 pks. Measurement Goods, in lots, at 10s.@12s. 6d.; about 120 tons Heavy Goods, in lots, at 17s. 6d.@20s., mostly at 20s. Also, two British steam-ships, 1,534 and 1,241 tons, (to arrive,) hence, with Cattle and general cargo, (two trips,) on the basis of £5 for Cattle....FOR GLASGOW—By steam, 1,500 bbls. Flour, mostly through freight, within the range of 2s. 6d.@3s. 9d.; 3,800 sacks Flour and Meal, chiefly through freight, at 20s.@22s. 6d.; 8,000 bushels Grain at 5d. ℞ 60 lb.; 18,000 bushels do. at 4½d.@5d. ℞ 60 lb.; small lots of Butter and Cheese at 37s. 6d.@40s.; 2,300 pks. Provisions, in lots, at 25s.@ 30s., (by outport steamer as low as 25s.) ℞ ton, and at 5s. 6d. ℞ tierce and 4s. ℞ bbl.; 1,000 pks. Heavy Goods, in lots, at 25s.@30s.; 1,650 pks. Measurement Goods at 20s.@27s. 6d. (Canned Goods at 27s. 6d.) ℞ ton; Tobacco at 25s.@30s....FOR BRISTOL—By steam, 1,000 sacks Flour, at 22s. 6d., and sundry lots general cargo on the basis of 20s. for Heavy Goods....FOR BRISTOL CHANNEL—Tonnage in good demand for the Deal trade, St. John, N. B., loading, and quoted at 62s. 6d. freely bid, and up to 67s. 6d. asked, (proportionately for other British ports.) ....FOR HULL—By steam, 24,000 bushels Grain at 5¼d.@5½d. ℞ bushel; 1,600 pks. Provisions at 27s. 6d....FOR THE EAST COAST OF IRELAND—A British bark, with about 3,600 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, reported at 5s....FOR CORK AND ORDERS—A Norwegian bark, 459 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters Grain (a recent contract) at 5s.; an Italian bark, 558 tons, hence, with about 3,600 quarters do., at 5s.; two British steam-ships, (to arrive,) with about 10,500 and 9,000 quarters do., from Baltimore, reported on the basis of 5s. ℞ qr., 6d., option of the Mediterranean at 6s. 3d.@6s. 6d., on the Adriatic at 6s. 9d.; a Norwegian bark, with about 5,600 quarters Grain, do., reported at 5s. 3d., (option of the Continent, excluding specified French ports;) an Italian bark with about 3,500 quarters do. from do., at 5s. 6d., an extreme rate.

*THE COTTON MARKETS.*

NEW-ORLEANS, April 22.—Cotton steady; Middling, 12c.; Low Middling, 11⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅞c.; net receipts, 989 bales; gross, 1,238 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 5,392 bales; to the Continent, 1,377 bales; coastwise, 719 bales; sales, 3,000 bales; stock, 290,201 bales.

CHARLESTON, April 22.—Cotton steady; Middling, 12⅛c.; Low Middling, 12c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅛c. @11⅜c.; net receipts, 326 bales; exports, coastwise, 11 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 26,610 bales.

ST. LOUIS, April 22.—Cotton quiet, unchanged; Middling, 11⅝c.; Low Middling, 11⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅝c.; receipts, 324 bales; shipments, 875 bales; sales, 147 bales; stock, 59,022 bales.

SAVANNAH, April 22.—Cotton steady; Middling, 11⅞c.; Low Middling, 11⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅛c.; net receipts, 440 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 19,040 bales.

GALVESTON, April 22.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 11⅝c.; Low Middling, 11⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅛c.; net receipts, 970 bales; sales, 590 bales; stock, 35,300 bales.

MEMPHIS, April 22.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 11⅞c.; receipts, 305 bales; shipments, 1,140 bales; sales, 650 bales; stock, 50,573 bales.

*THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.*

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, April 22:

William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Hugh Donnelly, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brown-stone front dwelling, with lot 16.8 by 100.5, No. 245 East 57th-st., north side, 93.4 feet west of 2d-av., for $9,510, to A. Hershfield.

Hugh N. Camp, foreclosure sale, William P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, sold the five-story brick tenement, with lot 25 by 102.2, No. 436 East 74th-st., south side, 200 feet west of Avenue A, for $10,000, to Mutual Life Insurance Company, plaintiff.

Scott & Myers, foreclosure sale, William P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, sold one lot, 20 by 100.11, on East 105th-st., north-east corner of Madison-av., and two lots, each 25.5 by 100.11, on East 104th-st., south-east corner of Madison-av., for $14,000, to John W. Payne, as Administrator and plaintiff.

*RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.*

NEW-YORK.

*Thursday, April 22.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Greene-st., s. e. corner of West 3d-st., 17.2x40.11; P. T. Ruggles, Referee, to Charles E. Larned | $10,800 |
| 44th-st., Nos. 242 and 244 West, 45.10x75; James Carr, Executor, &c., to Thomas F. Jeremiah | 5,226 |
| 80th-st., s. s., Lot No. 54, between 8th and 9th avs., 16.7x80.11; Mary C. Widdefield to Hester A. Howe | 10,000 |
| 44th-st., Nos. 242 and 244 West; Josephine Jackson and another to Thomas F. Jeremiah | nom. |
| Same property; Mary Ann Jordan and others to Thomas F. Jeremiah | 2,075 |
| 10th-av., n. e. corner of 80th-st., 51.2x100; Jonah D. F. Smith and wife to Mary H. Watts | nom. |
| Same property; Harlow P. Smith and wife to Mary H. Watts | nom. |
| Same property; Amos Smith, Jr., and wife to Mary H. Watts | nom. |
| Same property; Jonah D. F. Smith and another, Executors, &c., to Mary H. Watts | 10,000 |
| Grove-av., s. w. corner of 1st-st., 100x300; and, also, s. s. Grove-av., 150 ft. n. of Cliff-st., 100x100; Ludwig Lauer and wife to Benedict Fischer | 3,640 |
| 126th-st., s. s., 233.9 ft. e. of 6th-av., 18.9x99.11; Hugh Blesson and wife to Frances R. Conover | 17,000 |
| 126th-st., s. s., 247.5 ft. e. of 6th-av., 18.9x99.11; Hugh Blesson and wife to Lena R. Conover | 17,000 |
| Bowery, No. 325, w. s., 326 ft. n. of 4th-st., 22.1x [illegible]; Adelicia Cheatham and others, Trustees, &c., to Joseph L. B. Wood | 18,500 |
| 2d-av., n. e. corner of 115th-st., 20.10x80; A. P. Fitch, Referee, to Charles S. Loper | 10,350 |
| 122d-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 2d-av., [illegible]; Elizabeth L. Purdy to E. H. Burr | 4,500 |
| 8th-st., s. s., 108 ft. w. of Lewis-st., 21x97; F. R. Van Vorst, Referee, to Edward S. Mayer | 3,500 |
| 67th-st., s. s., 145 ft. w. of Madison-av., 25x100.5; Anthony Mowbray and wife to H. W. Bookstaver | 40,000 |
| 3d-st., n. s., 365 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x98.9½; Charles Hahn and wife to John G. W. Pilgrim and wife | 8,500 |
| 106th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 2d-av., 75x100.11; Siegmund T. Meyer to Felix Kaufman | nom. |
| Same property; Felix Kaufman to Spencer A. Fanning | 7,500 |
| Same property; Spencer A. Fanning to John H. Deane | 7,515 |
| 125th-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of 1st-av., 75x100.11; John H. Deane and wife to Martha White | 13,000 |
| 4th-av., e. s., 100.11 ft. n. of 109th-st., 75.6x30; Erastus C. Benedict and others to Elizabeth Meehen | nom. |
| Alexander-av., n. w. corner of 134th-st., 100x175 x200, to 136th-st. x 75x100x100; John H. Carnes and wife to Thomas F. Douvan | 15,000 |
| 73d-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 8th-av., 50x102.2; Angelo L. Myers and wife to Charles H. Lalor | 23,000 |
| 71st-st., n. s., 165.3 ft. e. of 3d-av., 18.9x102.2; James A. Frame and wife to Samuel McConchie | 11,400 |
| 54th-st., s. s., 270 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x98.9½; Mary E. Marshall and husband to Louis Blanc | 9,000 |
| 116th-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 10th-av. to n. s. 115th-st., x100, 3 lots; also, s. s. 115th-st., 250 ft. w. of 9th-av., 200x100, 8 lots; N. Jarvis, Jr., to Arnold Lustig | 5,730 |
| 10th-st., n. s., 344 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x94.8; Francis J. Reinhardt and wife to Gottlieb Mayer | 3,850 |

LEASES RECORDED.

| | |
|---|---|
| Candler, James Jr., to J. P. Delany; store of No. 342 1st-av., 3 years, rent | $432 |
| Cardwell, Samuel, to Anson Loux; No. 105 West 49th-st., 1 year, rent | 1,800 |
| Eckstein, Henry, and another to F. Scharringhausen; part of No. 2,340 3d-av., 3 years, rent | 540 |
| Ehrsam, George C., to Edward Feibel; Nos. 314 and 316 Stanton-st., 4 years, rent | 450 |
| Fischer, R. W., to Margaret Gerken; No. 191 East Broadway, 3 years, rent | 600 |
| Grosse, Berthold, to Henry Kopf; part of No. 72 Delancey-st., 2 years, rent | 520 |
| McCullough, John, to Henry Lins; part of No. 36 2d-av., 5 years, rent | 1,360 |
| McNeil, James, to G. Baessler; No. 346 11th-av., 5 years, rent | 775 |
| Morris, A. N., Trustee, &c., to Louis Ouasch; No. 12 Broadway, 5 years, rent | 2,300 |
| Rassel, Joseph, to Rosa Fleck; part of No. 61 Hester-st., 3 years, rent | 660 |
| Reinhardt, Charles C., to Charles R. Parritt; No. 797 Lexington-av., 1 year, rent | 1,200 |
| Sheehy, R. C., to J. R. Waters; store of No. 1,505 3d-av., 3 years, rent | 1,200 |
| Smith, H., to Charles Greenfield; No. 312 West 11th-st., 1 year, rent | 700 |
| Southmayd, Charles, and others, Trustees, &c., to John Hoffman and another; s. s. 5th-st., 157.11 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x96.2, 10 years, rent | 350 |

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

| | |
|---|---|
| Balden, Sarah E., and husband to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; No. 198 Front-st., &c., 1 year | $15,000 |
| Baxter, Malcom, and wife to William King; n. s. 16th-st., w. of 8th-av., 3 years | 2,500 |
| Coddington, Fanny, and another to the Washington Life Insurance Company; No. 75 Broad-st., 4 years | 25,000 |
| Douvan, Thomas, and wife to J. H. Carnes; n. corner of Alexander-av. and 134th-st., 1 year | 15,000 |
| Hamel, William, to Catharine A. Smart; n. s. 86th-st., e. of 9th-av., 5 years | 2,500 |
| Hoffman, John, and another to Charles Temple and wife; s. s. 5th-st., e. of 1st-av., installments | 6,100 |
| Lalor, Charles H., to Angelo L. Myers; s. s. 73d-st., w. of 8th-av., 2 mortgages, 1 year, total | 20,000 |
| Lustig, Arnold, to N. Jarvis, Jr., Referee; s. s. 116th-st., e. of 10th-av., 5 years | 1,340 |
| Same to Same; s. s. 115th-st., w. of 9th-av., 5 years | 1,330 |
| Lorillard, Louis L., and wife to Andrew H. Sands and another, Trustees, &c., n. e. corner of Washington-av. and Elm-st., &c., 3 years | 5,000 |
| Same to Same; n. e. corner of Richard and West Canal sts., &c., 3 years | 5,000 |
| Same to Same; s. w. corner of St. John-av. and Grove-st., &c., 3 years | 10,000 |
| Mayer, Gottlieb, to Francis J. Reinhardt; n. s. 10th-st., w. of Avenue A, 1 year | 1,500 |
| Meehen, Elizabeth, and husband to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; e. s. 4th-av., n. of 109th-st., 1 year | 6,000 |
| Murray, Joseph, and wife to John H. Deane; n. s. 110th-st., w. of 1st-av., 3 mortgages, 1 year, total | 3,000 |
| Smith, Thomas, and others to Henry Weil; n. w. corner of 3d-av. and 111th-st., 1 year | 3,375 |
| Travis, Ellen A., and husband to the Union Dime Savings Institution; n. s. 107th-st., e. of 5th-av., 1 year | 4,500 |
| White, Martha, and husband to John H. Deane; s. s. 125th-st., w. of 1st-av., 3 months | 3,000 |
| Woodhull, Ellen F., and others to Alphonse Montant; No. 108 Front-st., &c., 5 years | 9,000 |
| Woods, Alexander, and another to Elizabeth Woods; n. s. 37th-st., w. of 10th-av., &c., 3 years | 2,500 |
| Woods, Alexander, and others, Executors, &c., to Elizabeth Woods; w. s. 8th-av., n. of 38th-st., 3 years | 2,500 |

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Pearsall, Phebe, to Phebe Pearsall, Trustee; two assignments, total | $15,000 |
| Seaman, Mary E., to Caroline H. Slocum | 3,000 |
| Wright, Mary W., to Elizabeth Woods | 3,000 |


## CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THAT THREE-STORY BROWN-stone high-stoop house No. 308 East 124th-st., 18.9x40, in perfect order, with pier and mantel glasses; furnished or unfurnished; possession immediate; terms to suit. Inquire of OWNER, on premises.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS, FULL-SIZED house, with extension, No. 237 Madison-av., between 37th and 38th sts., crown of Murray Hill. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON EAST 57TH-ST., CLOSE TO 5TH-av., a medium-sized house; a perfect gem, and must be seen to be appreciated. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

NEAR 5TH-AV., 53D-ST., EXTRA SIZE SUperb dwelling; price low. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., 1 Pine, 35 East 17th st., or 661 5th-av.

PORTER & CO., NO. 173 EAST 125TH-ST. Bargains in three and four story brown-stone and brick dwellings.

NO. 36 CORTLANDT-ST., 24.6x125, FOR SALE. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

## CITY HOUSES TO LET.

THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.— Superb four-story high-stoop brown-stone dining-room extension residence; owing to the lateness of the season, this fine dwelling will be rented very low, the owner having just decided to let same. Permits from V. K. STEVENSON, JR., Offices, 1 Pine, 35 East 17th st., or 661 5th-av.

APARTMENTS—AT THE SHERWOOD, 5TH-AV. AND 44TH-ST.—A few choice and richly-furnished suites may be had on the 1st of May, for the remainder of the season or by the year; may be seen between 11 M. and 5 P. M. Table d'hôte; cuisine of superior excellence. WILSON & HENLIN, Proprietors.

FLATS TO LET.
IN THE NEW BUILDING, NORTH-WEST CORNER 6TH-AV. AND 54TH-ST.
POSSESSION MAY 1.
Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

NO. 115 EAST 37TH-ST., MURRAY HILL, ADJOINING PARK-AV.—Superb full-size elegantly-furnished dwelling, only $2,600 a year to acceptable private family. Keys from V. K. STEVENSON, JR., 1 Pine, 35 East 17th st., or 661 5th-av.

AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.—A NUMBER of desirable houses, furnished and unfurnished; also, a nice place for a private hotel for Summer boarders; near 145th and 155th st. elevated railroad stations; rent, $2,000. George W. Oakley, 10th-av. and 155th-st.

THE THREE AND FOUR STORY DWELLINGS No. 125 East 49d-st. at $1,000, and No. 148 East 44th-st. at $1,200 per annum; both in thorough order. COUDERT BROTHERS, No. 70 William-st.

SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE DWELLINGS, centrally located, at reduced rentals. L. J. CARPENTER, 52 East 23d-st., Y. M. C. A. Building.

PORTER & CO., NO. 173 EAST 125TH-ST. Bargains in three and four story brown-stone and brick dwellings.

## STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LEASE—THE THREE-STORY ATTIC AND basement house No. 125 Waverley-place; has all improvements; good stand for any light business; immediate possession; rent, $900; seen from 3 to 5 P. M. THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, No. 696 Broadway, corner 4th-st.

TO LET—LARGE FIRST AND SECOND LOFTS, Nos. 35 and 37 Vesey-st., with L on Church-st.; steam-power can be obtained if desired; would be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 25 Pine-st.

LOFTS TO LET.—SECOND AND THIRD LOFTS, size 50x110 feet, in building Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway; would be rented low to good tenant. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 25 Pine-st.

TO LEASE—THE STORE AND DWELLING NO. 5 Bowery; very fine position for business. THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, No. 696 Broadway, corner 4th-st.

LOFTS TO LET.—FIRST AND SECOND LOFTS, extra depth, No. 754 Broadway; will be rented low to good tenants. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 25 Pine-st.

## STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

TO LET—THE THIRD LOFT, 50x103, IN THE ELEGANT new iron-front building Nos. 112 and 114 Wooster-st., with or without steam power; well lighted; Otis elevator, steam power, water and gas; suitable for any manufacturing business; will be rented very low. Inquire of BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 41 and 43 West 14th-st.

A FINE LOCATION FOR A FIRST-CLASS grocery store, north-west corner 73d-st. and 9th-av.; 20 feet by 94 feet; rent, $75 per month. Apply to JAMES MEEHAN, No. 34 Union-Square.

TO LET—PART OF FIRST LOFT, NO. 36 WALKER-st., east of Broadway.

## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

FIRST-CLASS LOTS READY FOR IMPROVEMENT
ON
57TH-ST., 58TH-ST., AND 115TH-ST.
RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction,
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28,
at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

FIFTY-SEVENTH AND FIFTY-EIGHTH STREETS—West of 6th-av., eight full lots, four on each street, excavated eight feet below grade; most elegant location in City for first-class private house.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEENTH-STREET—North side, 2.9 feet east Avenue St. Nicholas, corner 7th-av., (Boulevard,) two full lots.

Seventy per cent. on mortgage.

Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's office, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF PROPERTY ON Bleecker and West 49th sts.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, April 23, 1880, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York; sale by order of Alexander H. Stevens, Esq., Executor:

BLEECKER-STREET—The valuable lot, together with the four-story brick building known as No. 102 Bleecker-st., between Mercer and Greene sts.; is in fine order; recently overhauled at large expense; lot 25x130 feet.

WEST FORTY-NINTH-STREET, No. 64—The desirable house, together with lease of lot for 21 years from Nov. 1, 1880; ground rent, $668 per annum; house is 25x50 feet, (party-walls,) four stories, brown-stone, high stoop, in good order.

Maps and particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY, BELONGING TO the estate of Thomas Crane, deceased, on Madison and Monroe sts., near Scammell-st.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, APRIL 26, 1880, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York, if not previously disposed of at private sale.

MADISON AND MONROE STREETS—The valuable plot of ground, 95 feet east of Scammell-st., about 97x192 feet, eight City Lots. This property is well calculated for a brewery or any manufacturing purposes, and will be sold in either one or two parcels.

Maps and full particulars at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

SALE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE,

Of the valuable WATER FRONT on East River, being entire block between 122d and 123d sts., Avenue A and East River, on

TUESDAY, May 4, 1880,

at 12 o'clock, at Exchange, No. 111 Broadway; 65 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for five years at 6 per cent. Maps and full particulars at auctioneer's office, No. 152 Broadway.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

ESTATE OF ANDREW CARRIGAN, DECEASED.

The 41 valuable lots on

111TH, 112TH, 113TH, 114TH, 115TH, AND 116TH STS., between the Boulevard and Riverside-av., NEAR RIVERSIDE PARK,

will be sold at auction on THURSDAY, May 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway. ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

NO. 328 EAST 117TH-ST., AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, April 23, 1880, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

EAST 117TH-STREET—The valuable Lot, together with the two-story and cellar frame Dwelling known as No. 328 East 117th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Lot, 25x100.11 feet. Maps at No. 3 Pine-st.

## BROOKLYN HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—NO. 90 PARK-AV., BROOKLYN, THREE-story English basement brick house, with all modern improvements; suitable for a doctor or dentist; possession immediately; rent, $30 per month. Apply at No. 41 Cumberland-st.

TO LET—THE ELEGANT NEW THREE-STORY brown-stone dwelling No. 102 Park-place, above 6th-av., Brooklyn. WYCKOFF BROS, 182 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND—The residence of Robert B. Minturn, situated on Bard-avenue, within 10 minutes' walk of Sailors' Snug Harbor Landing; house three stories, 50x40 feet, containing every convenience of a city house; hot water, furnace, thorough plumbing, perfect construction, &c.; ground seven and a half acres, well-drained, comprising large garden, pasture, lawns, with stable, coach-house, gardener's cottage. For price and further particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Nos. 3 Pine-st. and 1,130 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT WOOD RIDGE, N. J., nine miles from New-York on N. J. & N. Y. R. R., 10 minutes from depot, a two and one-half story and basement large double house; nine large rooms, garret, &c.; range, wash-tubs, and furnace; stables, grapery, orchard, garden, &c.; 1¼ acres. Also, two and one-half-story cottage, detached cellar; six rooms and garret; large garden, high location; commutation, $50 per year; rent low, or will exchange for New-York City property. Inquire of F. ROBERTS & SON, owners, No. 54 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AT DOBB'S FERRY, ON THE HUDSON, 40 minutes from New-York, a very desirable residence, frescoed throughout, with 4 or 10 acres land, beautifully laid out in lawn and garden, commanding the grandest river and inland view between New-York and Albany, and within five minutes of the depot.

ALSO,

14 acres handsomely laid out in lawn, planted with all kinds of fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, hedges, &c.; ready for building. Apply to ARMOUR BROS. & CO., No. 33 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, A short distance from the northerly line of the City, bounded on the east by the Bronx River, about 100 acres of land, high, dry, and very desirable for building sites, in the near vicinity of the beautiful place of Geo. W. McLean, Esq., and many others; price, $1,000 per acre. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—ONE OF THE finest gentleman's residences in Bridgeport, Conn., comprising magnificent grounds and every modern improvement; fruit in abundance; cost $125,000. Must be seen to be appreciated. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON, No 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—NEAR NORWALK, Conn., a very fine country place of 33 acres; superior large farm-house, with gas and water; all out-buildings; beautiful lawn, shade, fruit, garden, &c.; high ground and fine views; one-quarter mile from depot; price $12,000, or rent $1,000. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, OR TO LEASE, AT A LOW Price—Brick house on Hudson River bank, half way between Dobb's Ferry and Irvington; eight acres; stable, garden, &c.; house furnished. JOHN F. DOYLE, No. 63 Wall-st.

AT SOUTHPORT, CONN.—FOR SALE OR TO rent, a house with modern improvements; partly furnished; barn, and three acres of land. Address A. E. W., Box No. 113 Times Office.

## COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

TO RENT—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, THE country seat of N. P. Bailey, on Fordham Heights, for past 10 years occupied by William C. Wetmore, Esq.; the grounds are extensive and command beautiful views of the Harlem and North Rivers; a large mansion, with all the modern conveniences, including water and gas, gate-house, stable, and carriage-house, greenhouse and grapery; large garden, well stocked with all varieties of fruits; one mile from Fordham Depot, on Hudson Railroad; half a mile from King's Bridge Depot, on Hudson River Railroad. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN.

A FURNISHED MANSION ON STATEN Island, containing 20 rooms, with all modern conveniences, (including gas, (on premises,) steam, pump, extra baths, and closets; also, garden, greenhouse, grapery, lodge, stables, &c., and surrounded by 21 acres of beautiful park, and an unsurpassed view of the lower bay, ocean, &c. The premises are in perfect order. The rental, $2,500, to include gardener's wages. Also, a villa of 15 rooms, with bath-house on beach, and eight acres of ground. Rental, $1,000. Apply to R. W. CAMERON, No. 23 South William-st.

A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT, river front, at New-Hamburg on the Hudson, two hours from New-York; location high, with beautiful views, fine trees, lawns, and gardens; absolutely healthy; house double, well furnished; billiard-table, &c.; to rent for season or year, or will be sold. Apply to L. SATTERLEE, No. 171 Broadway.

EAST HAMPTON, LONG ISLAND.—TO let, for the season, a cottage with twelve rooms, completely furnished; large lawn, stable, ice-house, &c., all in the best order; is situated near the beach, and commands an unobstructed sea view. Box No. 361 New-York Post Office.

TO LET—AT ORANGE, N. J., SUMMER OR year, fully furnished (and unfurnished) country seats; location unquestionably healthy; bargains for sale. EDWARD P. HAMILTON, No. 3 Pine-st.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A RESPECTABLE MAN AND WIFE, NO family, wish to take care of a gentleman's house for the Summer; best City reference given. Call on or address John A. Kelly, No. 138 West 28th-st.

A RESPECTABLE MAN AND WIFE WISH the charge of a gentleman's residence for the Summer months; best City reference. Apply at No. 3 West 29d-st.

## EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE PEOPLE'S FAVORite steamer LONG BRANCH, and barges Sands, Haxton, Myers, Morton, and Geraldine. Also, Oceanica Island, Mount Pleasant, Dudley's, Spring Hill, Cold Spring, Linden, and Englewood Groves. With over 20 years' experience, I can safely guarantee perfect satisfaction. All boats decorated with flags. J. MYERS, corner of Morton and West sts.

## INSTRUCTION.

ROCKLAND COLLEGE, NYACK, N. Y.—BOTH sexes enter any time; open during Summer; $225 per year. Send for catalogue. W. H. BANNISTER, A. M.

## DRY GOODS.

# CARPETS,

## Rugs and Mats,

ORIENTAL, EUROPEAN, AND DOMESTIC, IN ALL GRADES and QUALITIES.

English Royal Wiltons,

Of the HIGHEST GRADE, FROM $3 PER YARD UP.

English Five-Frame Body Brussels,

VERY BEST QUALITIES, FROM $1 60 PER YARD UP.

Also, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

FRESH CANTON MATTINGS,

THIS SEASON'S IMPORTATION, in a GREAT VARIETY of STYLES and PATTERNS. OIL-CLOTHS, LINOLEUM, LIGNUM, &c. INSPECTION SPECIALLY INVITED.

# A. T. STEWART & CO

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH & 10TH STS.

## DRESS-MAKING.

MME. BOLEMAN, (FORMERLY WITH ARnold, Constable & Co.,) has opened her dress-making establishment at No. 258 West 42d-st., and is now ready to receive orders for Ladies' and Children's SPRING and SUMMER DRESSES. Wholesale houses supplied with MODEL PATTERNS of the latest French design.

## RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE.
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows:

Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

Williamsport, Lock Haven, 9 A. M., 8:30 P. M.; Corry and Erie at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 10 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:30 and 8:20 A. M., 1, 4, and 10 P. M. Sunday, 10 P. M.

Express for West Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9, (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 4:40, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night.

Express for Philadelphia, via Camden, 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., except Sunday.

Boats for "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:05, 10:40, A. M., 10:10 P. M., daily; 7 A. M., 6:30 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 2, 3:50, 4:30, 10:10 P. M.; Sunday, 6:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 3:50, 6:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 2, 3:50, 4:30, 4:50, 6:30, 8:30, and 10:10 P. M. Daily, except Monday, 7 A. M. Sunday, 3:50, 6:05, 6:50, 7, 10:40, 10:30 A. M., 6:30, 10:10 P. M.

TO PHILADELPHIA
VIA
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

18 Trains each way daily, except Sunday. 3 Depots in Philadelphia. 2 in New-York. Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after April 12, 1880.

Express trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows:

4:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9, (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 4:40, 5, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night.

Express trains leave New-York daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., running through via Trenton and Camden.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning trains leave West Philadelphia 12:01, 3:10, 3:45, 7, 7:35, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:30 P. M.,) 1:45, 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M. Daily, except Monday, 4:25 A. M. On Sunday, 12:01, 3:10, 3:45, 4:25, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M. Leave Philadelphia via Camden, 9 A. M., and 3:50 P. M. daily, except Sunday.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Dec. 8, 1879, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8 A. M., Western and Northern Express to Rochester, St. Albans, and Montreal, via Saratoga, with drawing-room cars.

10:30 A. M., Chicago and Western Express, drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.

11:05 A. M., Express to Albany and Troy, with connections to Utica, Saratoga, Glenn's Falls, and Rutland.

4 P. M., Albany and Troy Express.

6 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.

7 P. M., Fast Express for Montreal, Rochester, and Corning, via Geneva. Sleeping cars to Geneva, Rochester, and Montreal via St. Albans.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars to Syracuse, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago.

11 P. M., Night Express, with sleeping cars to Albany and Troy.

Tickets on sale at Nos. 252 and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott's Express offices, 7 Park-place and 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn. C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

THE ERIE RAILWAY,
Now known as
THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

Arrangement of Through Trains from Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 3 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best drawing-room sleeping-coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant Train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depot. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 5, 8:05, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany R. R.—8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River R. R.—8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For New-York and New-England R. R.—5, 8:05 A. M., 11:35 P. M. For Newport—8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division—5, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Boston and New-York Air-Line R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck R. R.—8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40 P. M. For Housatonic R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For New Canaan R. R.—8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40 P. M. For local trains see time tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, MARCH 29, 1879.

Leave depot, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 1 P. M., for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Ashland, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, and Tunkhannock; 6:30 P. M., Night express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Elmira, Ithaca, Geneva, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman Sleeping Coaches attached. General Eastern Office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts. CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent. ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Leave Grand Central Depot, via New-Haven Railroad, at 8:05 and 1 P. M. daily, except Sundays; due at Newport at 4:18 and 8 P. M. Drawing-room cars on 1 P. M. train. THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

ESTABLISHED 16 YEARS.

Alapaha Steam Saw Mills,

SLOAT, BUSSELL & CO.

Are prepared to furnish, on short notice, a Superior Article of Long-leaf, Close-grained, Unsapped

GEORGIA PITCH PINE.

76 BAY-STREET, SAVANNAH, GA.
118 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK.

Export or Domestic Cargoes SAWN TO ORDER, and shipped from Savannah or Brunswick, Georgia. We guarantee our lumber to be manufactured from trees which have never been injured by tapping or bleeding for turpentine.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTing. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in Tins, ¼-lb. and 1-lb. labeled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, 48 Threadneedle-st. and 170 Piccadilly. Works, Holland-st., Blackfriars, London, England.

## STORAGE.

MORRELL'S FIRST-CLASS STORAGE WAREHOUSES.—Built expressly for the purpose. Corner of 4th-av. and 32d-st. Affording superior accommodations for the storage of furniture, pianos, trunks, cases, works of art, &c.; also, safe deposit vaults and private safes to rent for articles of extra value; also every facility for moving, packing, boxing, and shipping, all at low rates.

## HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

FOR SALE—THREE LARGE BLACK CARRIAGE horses; one suitable for coupé. Inquire of coachman, private stable, 28th-st., rear of No. 333 4th-av.

STABLE TO LET—THE PRIVATE STABLE No. 306 West 47th-st., at nominal rent. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 25 Pine-st.

WANTED—A SHETLAND PONY, GENTLE AND used to saddle and harness driving. Address Box No. 2,597 Post Office.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A WELL-ESTABLISHED boarding-house and lager-beer saloon. No. 267 Warren-st., Jersey City.

## SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this line will sail from Pier No. 45 North River, foot of Langham-place, as follows:
BRITANNIC (Capt. Cameron) ..... Saturday, April 24, 7 A. M.
ADRIATIC (Capt. Digby) ..... Thursday, May 6, 10 A. M.
From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th-st.
These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed for speed, comfort and safety. Their saloons are amidships, where the motion of the vessel is most imperceptible. A surgeon on board.
Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100; return tickets at favorable rates.
Steerage, $30 to Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or Cork.
For information apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. MCNEAL, Agent.

UNION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Sailing Per Mail Days, Viz.:
WYOMING ..... TUESDAY, April 27, 1 P. M.
NEVADA ..... TUESDAY, May 4, 1:30 P. M.
ARIZONA ..... TUESDAY, May 11, 1 P. M.
WYOMING ..... TUESDAY, May 18, 1 P. M.
These steamers are built of iron, with water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every facility to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeon, stewardess, and cabin-boy on each steamer; the cabin rooms are all upper deck, thus insuring them against the inconvenience of the motion of the ship.
CABIN PASSAGE (according to state-room), $80, $100 and $150; INTERMEDIATE, $50; STEERAGE AT LOW RATES. OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take Liverpool Mail Bags on all sailings of the year.
CITY OF BERLIN ..... Wednesday, April 28, 4 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN ..... Wednesday, May 5, 4 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL ..... Saturday, May 15, 4 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND ..... Saturday, May 22, 4 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS ..... Saturday, May 29, 4 P. M.
From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.
Cabin, $80 and $100. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30 to Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or Cork.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 and 16 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia office, No. 132 South 4th-st.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY.
Between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier (new), No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.
LA BOURGOGNE, R. JOUSLIN ..... Wednesday, April 28, 5 A. M.
FRANCE, A. TURGAN ..... Wednesday, May 5, 5 A. M.
CANADA, PALMENTIER ..... Wednesday, May 12, 7:30 A. M.
Cheaper drafts on Credit Lyonnais of Paris in amounts to suit.
For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BERIAN, Agent, No. 6 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.
ANCHORIA ..... April 24, 4 P. M. ..... May 15, 3 P. M.
BOLIVIA ..... May 1, 11 A. M. ..... Saturday, May 29, 8 A. M.
These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.
Cabin, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.
NEW-YORK TO LONDONDERRY DIRECT.
From Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Charlton-st.
VICTORIA ..... May 1, 2 P. M. ..... Saturday, May 15, 2 P. M.
Cabin, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Second Cabin, $35.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

STATE LINE,
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
From pier foot of Canal-st., N. R.
STATE OF NEVADA ..... Saturday, April 24, 10 A. M.
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA ..... Thur., April 29, 10 A. M.
First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation; excursion tickets, $110 to $120; second cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage $28.
For freight and passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., General Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL OR QUEENSTOWN.
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.
BOTHNIA ..... Wednesday, April 28, 7:30 A. M.
GALLIA ..... Saturday, May 1, 11 A. M.
ALGERIA ..... Wednesday, May 5, 1 P. M.
BOTHNIA ..... Wednesday, May 12, 1 P. M.
Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight or passage apply at the Company's office, No. 67 Broadway, New-York.
A. M. CUNARD, Agent. F. K. CORNER, Agent.

## FINANCIAL.

PHELPS, STOKES & CO.,
P. L. PHELPS, ANSON PHELPS STOKES, F. P. OLCOTT,
BANKERS,
45 WALL-ST., N. Y.
Buy and Sell on Commission,
STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
ISSUE
TRAVELERS' CREDITS,
CIRCULAR NOTES,
AND
COMMERCIAL CREDITS,
AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
CIRCULAR NOTES WITH LETTERS OF INDICATION.—This system of TRAVELERS' CREDITS is more convenient than circular.
CIRCULAR NOTES are for $10, $50, and $100 sterling, and are payable to the order of the traveler, whose signature is authenticated in the letter of indication. The letter of indication contains a list of our correspondents, and is an introduction to leading bankers everywhere, and will answer for additional circular notes that may be ordered by mail.

THE PELICAN AND DIVES MINING COMPANY.
Organized under the laws of the State of New-York.
Silver Mines situated at GEORGETOWN, In Gilpin County, Clear Creek County, Colorado.
Capital Stock, $5,000,000; 500,000 Shares; Par Value $10 each.
STOCK FULL PAID AND NON-ASSESSABLE.
Registrars of Transfers: Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. Bankers: The National Bank of the State of New-York.
TRUSTEES:
HORACE GREEN, President W. U. Telegraph Co., N. Y.
HENRY S. PEARS, President Southern Express Co. N. Y.
J. C. BABCOCK, Treas. Adams Ex. Co., N. Y.
D. I. CARSON, Sec. So. Bell Telephone & Tel. Co., N. Y.
J. H. MUNROE, Drexel Building, New-York.
ALBERT S. CHANDLER, President A. & P. Tel. Co., N. Y.
W. C. HUNTINGTON, Gen'l Supt. A. & P. Tel. Co., N. Y.
THEO. N. VAIL, Gen'l Man. Nat. Telephone Co., Boston.
THOS. J. BRADY, As. Postmaster-Gen. Washington, D.C.
HENRY S. RUSSELL, Boston, Mass.
GEN. FRANCIS J. MARSHALL, Georgetown, Col.
JAMES M. COMBS, Gen. Sup. So. Bell Telep. & Tel. Co., N. Y.
OFFICERS:
NORTON GREEN, President.
HENRY S. RUSSELL, Vice-President.
THEO. N. VAIL, Vice-President.
HORACE GREEN, Treasurer.
GEORGE W. LOVE, Secretary.
CLARENCE GARY, New-York.
JEROME F. HANNING, Worcester, Mass. } Counsel.
Principal Office: No. 17 Broadway, Room No. 36, Western Union Building, New-York.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
The Manhattan Savings Institution of the City of New-York hereby gives notice, pursuant to the provisions of chapter 50 of the Laws of 1880, requiring all persons in possession of any of the one hundred and eighteen bonds for one thousand dollars each, issued by the City of Yonkers, and numbered two hundred and forty-three to two hundred and forty-two; two hundred and forty-one to two hundred and seventy-eight; two hundred and eighty-one to three hundred and fifty-one; and three hundred and fifty-one to four hundred and fifty, all inclusive, each bearing date the first day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and payable to bearer; ten of such bonds numbered from two hundred and forty-three to two hundred and forty-two, both inclusive, payable on the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one; twenty-eight bonds numbered from two hundred and forty-one to two hundred and seventy-eight, both inclusive, payable on the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two; twenty-one bonds numbered from two hundred and seventy-one to three hundred and fifty-one, both inclusive, payable on the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one; thirty of such bonds numbered from three hundred and eleven to three hundred and forty, both inclusive, payable on the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two; twenty of such bonds numbered from five hundred and thirty-one to five hundred and fifty, both inclusive, payable on the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, with interest thereon, in the meantime, semi-annually on the first days of April and October in each year, at the rate of seven per centum per annum, on the presentation of the interest coupons attached to said bonds, said bonds being known as the "City of Yonkers consolidation bonds," consolidation bonds, and which were issued pursuant to chapter two hundred and ninety-seven of the Laws of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and chapter two hundred and twenty, and which bonds were stolen from said Manhattan Savings Institution on the twenty-seventh day of October, 1879, to present the same for identification to the Clerk of the City of Yonkers, at his office, in Manor Hall, in said City of Yonkers, on or before the twelfth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, and all persons in possession of any of the said bonds are hereby notified that unless the said bonds are presented as aforesaid, within the time aforesaid, duplicate bonds and their accompanying coupons will be issued to the said Manhattan Savings Institution, and the holders of said original bonds and their accompanying coupons will lose all claim thereupon against the said City of Yonkers.
Dated March 17, 1880.
By order of the EDWARD SCHELL, President.
mh18-law7w7.

THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY,
ON NEW-YORK,
No. 15 Nassau-st., corner of Pine-st.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 in U. S. BONDS.
Allows interest on deposits, returnable on demand, or at specified dates. It is a legal depository for money paid into court. It is authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, or in any other position of trust. Also as Registrar of Transfers of Stocks and Bonds, and as Trustee for Railroad Mortgages.
HENRY F. SPAULDING, President.
BELL, B. SHERMAN, } Vice-Presidents.
FRED'K H. COSSITT, }
C. H. P. BABCOCK, Secretary.
BOARD OF TRUSTEES:
SAM'L D. BABCOCK, LORENZO B. THORNE, ISAAC N. PHELPS, TOMAS G. PEARSON, JOHN J. ASTOR, EDMUND W. CORLIES, JOHN W. ROSSOTT, WM. H. VANDERBILT, GUSTAV SCHWAB, DAVID DOWS, SAMUEL SLOAN, ALEXANDER MITCHELL, JAMES F. WALLACE, BENJ. R. SHERMAN, GEORGE W. LANE, JACOB LORILLARD, G. C. MAGOLLOCH MILLER, ROSWELL SKEEL, A. A. LOW, ALEX. MITCHELL, CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, WM. H. WEBB, J. PIERPONT MORGAN, PERCY R. PYNE, HENRY S. SPAULDING, DAVID WOLFE BISHOP, CORNELLIUS N. BLISS.

MUSGRAVE & CO.,
Bankers,
NO. 29 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed on daily balances.
GOVERNMENT BONDS, STOCKS, and all investment securities bought and sold on commission.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK ..... LONDON
Buy and sell all American securities upon the London Stock Exchange, on the most favorable terms.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
EQUITABLE BUILDING, BROADWAY,
CORNER CEDAR-ST.,
Do a general Banking Business, allow interest on deposits, buy and sell municipal and other investment bonds, and all securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange. Liberal advances on same. WESTERN FARM MORTGAGE securities, yielding 9 and 10 PER CENT. INTEREST, for sale at PAR.

OFFICE OF THE ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILROAD COMPANY, DESKEY BUILDING,
New-York, April 15, 1880.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE transfer-books of this company will be closed after April 24, to open May 1 next, in conformity with an agreement between this company and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company for the construction of the Western Division of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad.
Stockholders of record April 24 will be entitled for a dividend thereafter to their pro rata share of a subscription to the securities to be issued for the above-mentioned construction.
Blank transfer vouchers may be obtained by stockholders upon application to the Secretary after April 20, and will be mailed to each stockholder after April 24.
By order of Board of Directors.
(Signed.) C. LITTLEFIELD, Secretary.

JOHN H. DRAPER, AUCTIONEER.
Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.
are prepared to make
SALES OF REAL ESTATE AND SECURITIES AT THE EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM,
NO. 111 BROADWAY,
and have opened a branch office at
NO. 30 PINE-ST.,
where they will be represented by
Messrs. C. W. KOHLSAAT & LARWILL.

OFFICE OF THE SILVER BELT CONSOLIDATED MINING AND LAND COMPANY,
No. 32 BROADWAY, New-York, April 20, 1880.
STOCKHOLDERS ARE REMINDED THAT Sector May 1 next all certificates for shares on which the conditions of assessment then due is unpaid will be null and void, pursuant to stipulation indorsed on all certificates, and that the Directors and company will be powerless to restore any interest to delinquent shareholders.
E. R. STRONG, Vice-President.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 19, 1880.
FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE ANNUAL election of company's officers, to be held in Chicago on June 1 next, the transfer-books of common and preferred stock will be closed on April 30 inst. and will reopen June 7 inst.
E. L. SYMES, Secretary.

BUSHNELL, SMITH & CO., BROKERS IN Bonds and Mortgaged Petroleum, No. 66 Beaver-st. Parties wishing to purchase or to realize on their profits at the wells are very low, and may go a little lower. Parties proposing to invest before the anticipated general advance should apply.
BUSHNELL, SMITH & CO.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY,
Treasurer's Office, No. 65 BROADWAY,
New-York, April 20, 1880.
THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed on the 24 inst. and reopened May 17, 1880.
THEO. P. WOOD, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY will be closed on Saturday, the 24th April, and closed on the 30th April for the annual election.
F. D. TOWN, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS,
NEW-YORK, CHICAGO, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE.
ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT AVAILABLE IN EUROPE, CALIFORNIA, CUBA, MEXICO, SOUTH AMERICA, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND THE EAST INDIES.

## FINANCIAL.

James Boorman Johnston and John A. Stewart, Trustees, Complainants,
vs.
THE SELMA, ROME AND DALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, LOUIS D. MEYER, TRUSTEE, AND OTHERS, DEFENDANTS.
IN THE CHANCERY COURT IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF DALLAS, IN THE STATE OF ALABAMA.
Under and in pursuance of the decree of the Supreme Court of the State of Alabama, made and entered on the 28th day of March, A. D., 1880, in the cause of James by the said Louis D. Meyer, Trustee, from the decree rendered in the above-mentioned cause by the said Chancery Court, notice is hereby given to the owners of the bonds of said railroad company, issued by a certain deed of mortgage executed by the said railroad company, under and by the name of the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad Company, to Gagaway B. Lamar and William H. Hallett, as Trustees; and to the owners of the bonds of the said railroad company issued by a certain other deed of mortgage executed by the said railroad company, under and by the name of the Alabama and Tennessee Rivers Railroad Company, to Charles G. Edwards, as Trustee; and to the owners of the bonds issued by a certain other deed of mortgage executed by the said railroad company, under and by the name of the Alabama and Tennessee Rivers Railroad Company, to William H. Fallows, as Trustee; and to the owners of the bonds of the said railroad company procured by a certain other deed of mortgage executed by the said railroad company, under and by the name of the Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad Company, to James Boorman Johnston and John A. Stewart, as Trustees; and to the owners of the bonds of the said railroad company secured by a certain other deed of mortgage executed by the said railroad company, under and by the name of the Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad Company, to Samuel Wallace, as Trustee; and to all other creditors of the said railroad company, to come before the Register in Chancery in and for the said County of Dallas, in the State of Alabama, at his office in the City of Selma, and produce, file, and prove their respective claims against the said railroad company, on or before

MONDAY, THE 5TH DAY OF JULY, A. D. 1880,

and they will also take notice that it is ordered and decreed in and by said decree of the said Supreme Court, that all the owners of the bonds aforesaid, and all other creditors of said railroad company, who fail to prove their respective debts against the said railroad company, before the said Register in Chancery, or on or before the said 5th day of July, A. D. 1880, shall be excluded from the benefits of the said decree of the said Supreme Court, and forever barred of their respective claims against the property in said decree ordered to be sold.
And under and in pursuance of the aforesaid decree of the said Supreme Court, notice is hereby also given to the owners of the certificates of indebtedness issued by the Receivers in the above-stated cause, under the decree of the said Chancery Court, to come in before the said Register in Chancery, at his office in the said City of Selma, and produce, file, and prove their respective claims against the property in and by the said decree ordered to be sold, on or before the said 5th day of July, A. D. 1880, or they shall be forever barred of the benefits of this decree and from participation in the distribution of the property in said by said decree ordered to be sold.
E. H. CRAIG, Register in Chancery.
For notice of sale see New-York Evening Post, Monday.
ap-dlawlw8

THE
RICHMOND & ALLEGHANY
RAILROAD CO.
FIRST MORTGAGE 7s,
DUE 1936.
COUPON OR REGISTERED.
We offer the above-described bonds at 95¼ and interest, reserving the right to advance the price from time to time without notice.
CLOSSON & HAYS,
No. 11 Nassau-st.
ROBINS, POWELL & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.

LUCERNE MINING COMPANY.
STOCKER & LINDLEY, Transfer Agents, 57 Broadway.
UNION TRUST COMPANY, Registrars.
Stock not assessable. Enlisted on the Mining Exchange.
In the early part of this month shareholders were informed that, in addition to the other extensive properties, the company had acquired, by mere right of discovery and without the issue of additional stock, and had applied for a patent for a valuable lode, which was issued pursuant to chapter two hundred and ninety-seven of the Laws of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and the said Manhattan Savings Institution, and which bonds were stolen from said Manhattan Savings Institution on the twenty-seventh day of October, 1879, to present the same for identification to the Clerk of the City of Yonkers, at his office, in Manor Hall, in said City of Yonkers, on or before the twelfth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, and all persons in possession of any of the said bonds are hereby notified that unless the said bonds are presented as aforesaid, within the time aforesaid, duplicate bonds and their accompanying coupons will be issued to the said Manhattan Savings Institution, and the holders of said original bonds and their accompanying coupons will lose all claim thereupon against the said City of Yonkers.
Dated March 17, 1880.
By order of the EDWARD SCHELL, President.
mh18-law7w7.

THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY,
ON NEW-YORK,
No. 15 Nassau-st., corner of Pine-st.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 in U. S. BONDS.
Allows interest on deposits, returnable on demand, or at specified dates. It is a legal depository for money paid into court. It is authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, or in any other position of trust. Also as Registrar of Transfers of Stocks and Bonds, and as Trustee for Railroad Mortgages.
HENRY F. SPAULDING, President.
BELL, B. SHERMAN, } Vice-Presidents.
FRED'K H. COSSITT, }
C. H. P. BABCOCK, Secretary.
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## SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,958 Broadway, south-east corner of 33d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

COMPANION.—A LADY OF EDUCATION AND experience, with the best of references, and who has lived with her last employer 8 years, a position to a lady going to Europe. Address H. E., Box No. 324 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,958 Broadway.

COMPANION.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH LADY A position as companion to a lady traveling to Europe. Address Parisienne, No. 180 6th-av., one flight.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITING.—BY A respectable young girl in a private family; or do chamber-work and plain sewing; good City reference; no objection to the country. Call or address 218 6th-st., Room No. 8.

CHAMBER-MAID OR PARLOR-MAID.—By a young woman, with excellent recommendations. Apply for two days, to present employer, at No. 57 West 17th-st., between 5 and 8 o'clock.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl in private family; City or country; five years' reference. Call at No. 447 2d-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RELIABLE GIRL AS chamber-maid and fine washer and ironer. Call at present employer's, No. 16 West 47th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND DO WASHING AND Ironing.—By a German girl, in a private family. Call at No. 403 6th-av., corner 26th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN COOK; COMPETENT to take entire charge; City reference; wages, $20 to $25. Address B. A., Box No. 326 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,958 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN; Scotch Protestant; excellent laundress; also good general cook; best of reference; good City reference. Call at No. 219 7th-av., near 25th-st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN IN A private family; best City reference; City or country. Address D. A., Box No. 308 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,958 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A FAMILY BREAKING UP HOUSEkeeping a situation for their cook, whom they can recommend as a first class in every respect. Call, for three days, at No. 314 West 40th-st.

COOK.—BY COMPETENT WOMAN; UNDERstands all branches of cooking, dessert, and jelly; good baker; good City reference; City or country. Call, for two days, at No. 154 West 33d-st., shoe store.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN PRIVATE family; excellent baker; do coarse washing in small family; best City reference. Address M. N., Box No. 272 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,958 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS PLAIN cook and laundress; City or country; referable. Call at No. 22 West 126th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; GOOD experience; willing to assist with washing; good City reference. Call at No. 66 West 42d-st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK and assist with washing; excellent references from last place. Call at No. 31 East 34d-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL; UNderstands her business; best of reference. Call at present employer's, No. 216 East 37th-st.

COOK AND TO ASSIST IN WASHING.—BY a respectable young girl; City or country. Can be seen at present employer's, 157 West 44th-st., no cards.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A young Protestant girl; present employer can be seen. Call at No. 327 Lexington-av.

HOUSEKEEPER OR MAID.—BY AN EXPERienced American person as housekeeper or maid and seamstress. Address Present Employer, Box No. 242 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,958 Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman; good washer and ironer, and good plain cook; good reference. Call at No. 160 Lexington-av., near 29th-st.

JANITRESS.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A situation for a highly-competent person as janitress and as a family washer and ironer; excellent cook; is willing to do any other work; can be seen at present employer's, 1 Washington-place, near Broadway, for two days.

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FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,958 Broadway, south-east corner of 33d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS OR Nurse.—By an American person; would like to travel; best City reference. Address H. L., Box No. 268 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,958 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; only private families need apply; best City references. Address M. F., Box No. 328 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,958 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN as first-class laundress; ironing and clothing; best City recommendations. Call at No. 218 East 86d-st., Room No. 13.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WOMAN IN private family; will assist with any other work; best City reference. Call, from 11 to 4, at No. 669 6th-av., in store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A THOROUGH LAUNDRESS in private family. Apply at present employer's, No. 8 East 42d-st.

NURSE.—BY A NORTH GERMAN LADY, SHORT time in this country, to take care of young children; reference. Address M. R., Box No. 308 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,958 Broadway.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A LADY would like a place for a thoroughly competent nurse and seamstress, whom she can highly recommend. Apply at No. 822 4th-av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL; EXPERienced in the care of children; do plain sewing or assist with chamber-work; best City reference. Call at No. 12 East 18th-st. No postals.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT NURSE, WELL EXperienced in the care of children; can take entire charge of infant; understands feeding on bottle; best City reference. Call at No. 341 West 23d-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A TRUSTworthy, practical woman; understands baby-tending; good City reference. Call at No. 218 West 56th-st., third bell.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN; SEVEN years' reference. To be seen, for two days, at No. 19 East 40th-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SCOTCHwoman; City reference. Address E. A., Box No. 321 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,958 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS AND ASSIST IN OTHER Work.—By a young woman; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at 306 East 80th-st.

WAITRESS-LAUNDRESS.—A LADY BREAKing up housekeeping wishes to procure places for her waitress and laundress, whom she can highly recommend. Call at No. 6 East 15th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, WITH EXcellent recommendations. Apply, between 8 and 9 o'clock, to present employer, No. 57 West 17th-st., for three days.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON; can make salads; willing and obliging; reference from present employer. Call at No. 54 West 54th-st.

WASHING.—BY RESPECTABLE COLORED woman; fine ironing; calico suits and lace done in first-class style. Call or address No. 478 7th-av., between 36th and 36th sts., top floor.

WANTED—CHARGE OF A HOUSE, OR POSITION as housekeeper, by a middle-aged woman; good references. Address Post Office Box No. 1,304, New-York City.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A YOUNG MAN, HAVING UNEXCEPTIOnable references, wishes evening employment as assistant book-keeper, &c.; remuneration no object. Address W. W., Box No. 276 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,958 Broadway.

MALES.

AS AGENT OR JANITOR.—EXPERIENCED man; understands plastering and painting; references and security. Call or address Agent, No. 149 West 52d-st.

BUTLER.—BY A FRENCH SINGLE MAN; SPEAKS good English; best City reference. Address Butler, Box No. 366 Times Up-town Office, 1,958 Broadway.

CARVER.—BY A MAN OF LONG EXPERIENCE; accustomed to attend a steam table in a boarding-house or well-to-do country residence; understands French salads; best City references. Address E. M., Box No. 320 Times Up-town Office, 1,958 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN EXPERienced man; thoroughly understands his business in every particular; nine years' best City references from last employer; will be highly recommended in every respect. Call or address, for two days, P. N., No. 126 West 51st-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable middle-aged man; thoroughly understands his business; good City driver; willing to make himself useful; country preferred; well recommended by last and former employers. Address, two days, J. Molf, Box No. 233 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY COMPETENT Scotchman; Protestant; thoroughly understands his duties; experienced, stylish City driver; excellent groom, as late employer will state; temperate and regular; willing and obliging; best City and country reference. Call or address J. Ty, 110 West 27th-st., stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-Class single man; City or country; is sober, honest, willing, and obliging; thoroughly understands care of horses and harness; prefer a good place; can be seen. Call or address, for three days, No. 380 9th-av., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGle man; thoroughly understands the proper care of horses and carriages; will be found willing and obliging; the best of City references. Address H. Y., Box No. 339 Times Office.

SAND'S POINT HOTEL, SAND'S POINT, LONG ISLAND.—Select family resort, 18 miles from New-York, north shore Long Island; water view from three sides; best drives; good fishing; boating; bathing. Steamer Seawanhaka leaves Peck-slip daily, 4.30 P. M.; 4.15 P. M.; Sand's Point 7.30 A. M. Music daily. Open May 1. J. T. SAND, Proprietor.

HIGHLAND HOUSE,
GARRISON-ON-THE-HUDSON, N. Y.,
Now open; terms from $10 to $14. For particulars or circulars, address G. P. GARRISON.

NEWPORT, R. I.
THE GENERAL SHERMAN VILLA,
Greenough-place, will be opened May 15 for engagements. Mrs. FLAGG, No. 308 Lexington-av.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE OF THE HIGHLANDS, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.—Fine first-class family hotel; several cottages in vicinity to let. Apply to J. H. MEAGHER, Cornwall-on-Hudson.

TITUS HOUSE, BELLPORT, SOUTH SIDE Long Island, now open for guests. Address Rev. J. RAYNOR.

ELMER HOUSE.—FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL will open June 1. WILLIAM R. ELMER, Manager, Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

## HOTELS.

HAMILTON HOTEL, 125TH-ST. AND 8TH-AV.—Delightfully located; first-class accommodation for families; Metropolitan Elevated Road to doors.

## BRUSHES.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT NO. 215 Pearl-st., opposite Peck-slip; all articles at lowest prices. JOHN E. HOFFEL, Manufacturer and Importer.

## DIVIDENDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned as Trustees and Receivers of the Ophumba, Lafayette and Indiana Central Railway Company will pay on behalf of the said railway company, on presentation at the office of J. Leslie & Co., No. 45 Wall-st., New-York, the following coupons of interest coupons in arrear on mortgage bonds secured on portions of said company's railroad line, viz.: On Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway Company second mortgage bonds, due Nov. 1, 1879.
Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railroad Company first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, and 4 per cent. income bonds, due Feb. 1, 1880.
New-York, April 22, 1880.
JAMES A. ROOSEVELT,
WM. E. PORTER,
Trustees and Receivers of C. O. and I. C. Rwy Co.

LITTLE CHIEF MINING COMPANY.
ROOMS NOS. 51 TO 57 BOREEL BUILDING,
No. 115 BROADWAY, New-York, April 15, 1880.
The Board of Trustees have this day declared a MONTHLY DIVIDEND (No. 3) of ONE PER CENT. on the TEN MILLION DOLLARS ($10,000,000) capital stock of this company, amounting to ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, ($100,000), or FIFTY CENTS PER SHARE, out of the third month's net earnings, payable at the Central Trust Company on the 15th inst.
DRAKE DE KAY, Secretary.

CHRYSOLITE SILVER MINING COMPANY
ROOMS NOS. 54 TO 57 BOREEL BUILDING,
No. 115 BROADWAY, New-York, April 15, 1880.
The Board of Trustees have this day declared a monthly DIVIDEND (No. 6) of ONE PER CENT. on the TEN MILLION DOLLARS ($10,000,000) capital stock of this company, amounting to ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, ($100,000), or FIFTY CENTS PER SHARE, out of the last month's net earnings, payable at the office of the company on the 27th of April.
Transfer-books will close at the Central Trust Company, April 23, and reopen April 28.
DRAKE DE KAY, Secretary.

TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY COMPANY.—Office of the Purchasing Committee.—The Purchasing Committee gives notice that on and after Monday, April 26, 1880, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company will pay
$21.66 on each $1,000 bond of the Eastern Division.
$11.66 on each $1,000 bond of the Western Division.
$11.66 on each $1,000 bond of the Burlington Division.
Being equal to the quarterly payment of interest due April 1, 1880, as provided in the plan of reorganization.
JAMES F. SECOR, Secretary.
Dated April 22, 1880.

ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 10 Nassau-st.
New-York, April 17, 1880.
SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST (BEING 3½ PER CENT. FOR SIX MONTHS) ON PREFERRED INCOME BONDS of the ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, will be paid on May 15, proximo, at this office, to holders of coupons, representing the interest on the issue of income bonds, May 1, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Transfers will reopen May 17, at 10 o'clock A. M. By order of the Board of Directors.
D. W. MCWILLIAMS, Treasurer.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 16, 1880.
THE FATHER DE SMET CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINING COMPANY has declared Dividend No. 5, of Thirty Cents per share, payable at the office of LAIDLAW & CO., No. 19 Pine-st., New-York, sixth inst., on all stock issued from the New-York transfer agency. Transfer-books close on the 23d inst. at 3 P. M.
A. BEMMS, President.
THEO. O. WISMAR, Secretary.

OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,
No. 10 Nassau-st.,
New-York, April 15, 1880.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a quarterly dividend of two (2) per cent. payable May 1, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. The transfer-books close on April 23, and reopen May 3.
HORACE WHITE,
Treasurer.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—Treasurer's Office, No. 30 Broad-st., April 19, 1880.—Upon presentation at this office, on or after May 1, proximo, of the receipts and certificates for payments on the Northern Pacific Missouri Division loan, the interest thereon will be paid, to wit:
MAY 1, 1880.
ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY,
Treasurer.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a quarterly dividend of one per cent. on the capital stock, payable on the 15th of May, at the office of the Company.
A. BUCK COMBS.

## AMUSEMENTS.

POSITIVELY LAST TWO DAYS.
OWN AND ONLY GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH.
TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY.
AMERICAN H

# MEN AND WORK AT ALBANY

### *A BILL FOR SOMEBODY'S PECUNIARY GOOD.*

WHAT EX-POLICE COMMISSIONER DISBECKER IS LOOKING AFTER—A GOOD BILL VITIATED BY A CURIOUS AMENDMENT—REMOVED POLICE COMMISSIONERS' SALARIES.

ALBANY, April 22.—One of the men seen frequently about the Assembly and Senate is ex-Police Commissioner Disbecker. He has been reported as coming here as a "helper" in the work for the charter amendments, and then again he is spoken of as one of the influences against that remarkable piece of Pattersonian legislation. It is surmised that Mr. Disbecker is not here out of pure patriotism, but that hope of material reward will keep him here until Assembly bill No. 684, now in the Sub-committee of the Whole, shall have been amended to suit him, then passed by both houses, and signed by Gov. Cornell.

This bill was introduced in March, and as it first appeared and was considered, it was reported as a good bill. It provided that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment should audit and allow the counsel fee and expenses of any Police Commissioner who should be a successful party in an action for removal brought by the Mayor. This was understood to apply to the litigation of Police Commissioner Nichols, and the bill was designed to compensate the counsel merely. The bill was introduced by Mr. Dougherty, who succeeded in having it placed on the list of bills referred to the Sub-committee of the Whole. Wednesday afternoon, in the sub-committee, Thomas C. E. Ecclesine, who is said to be looking after the bill for Commissioner Nichols, and Abraham Disbecker, who is supposed to be looking after the bill for Abraham Disbecker, were present, when Mr. Dougherty moved the bill, and offered an amazing amendment, which substantially proposed to swap an execrable bill for a doubtfully good one. The substitute changed the first section so that the Controller takes the place of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and proposes to extend the liberty to audit to every proceeding by a Police Commissioner to recover legal expenses incurred in a case against the Mayor who attempts to remove him. Not satisfied with this, it goes on to say that the second section shall be as follows:

SECTION 2. Any Police Commissioner of said city who has been prevented from performing the duties of his office by the Mayor of said city removing him therefrom, without affording him an opportunity to be heard, as directed and required by the provisions of section 25 of chapter 335 of the Laws of 1873, may present to said Controller a statement of the facts relating to such removal, duly verified, and it shall be the duty of said Controller to make inquiry in reference thereto, and if he is satisfied as to the truth thereof, and that such removal was made, he shall certify as a charge against said City in favor of said Commissioner, the amount of salary of the office to which such Commissioner was appointed, at the rate provided by law, from the date of removal until a successor was duly appointed to fill a new term, or until such Commissioner was restored to complete his term, with interest on each monthly payment.

This curious amendment, which no one could exactly understand, but which clearly meant to do something that the original bill did not contemplate doing, was ordered to be sent to a sub-committee of the Grinding Committee, and Mr. Titus, the Chairman, named Mr. Duell, Mr. Carpenter, of Suffolk, and Mr. Dougherty as the sub-committee to study the puzzle. If they discover that there is "anything in it," they will, of course, make it their business to let everybody know what it is. An absurd story is going about that Disbecker has declared that Senator Woodin will not let the bill pass the Senate unless the amendments are allowed to be made. Disbecker may enjoy the reputation of "influencing" Senator Woodin, but no one believes that Senator Woodin will enjoy the reputation of being influenced by Disbecker to the extent of making him father to questionable bills.

### *WORK OF THE LEGISLATURE.*

A LARGE AMOUNT OF IMPORTANT BUSINESS IN BOTH BRANCHES.

ALBANY, April 22.—In the Assembly this morning a resolution was adopted recommending the dismissal of John D. Christie, who has been a general messenger since the House was organized, and had been assigned as Superintendent of the Wrapping Department. He became greedy for "tips," and finally presumed so far as to refuse to do work for members unless he was paid roundly. A committee of investigation was ordered, and its report, recommending his dismissal, finds that he had been charging from 50 cents to $5 for all jobs undertaken, although he was receiving $3 a day from the State for just the services for which he was demanding this money. The resolution of dismissal was adopted unanimously.

The biennial sessions resolution was considered as a special order this morning in the Assembly. Mr. Skinner again presented the arguments offered by him last year, to show that the resolution should be incorporated in the Constitution. The experiment of biennial sessions had been found to work well in many of the States, so that it was not a hazardous one for New-York. Mr. Bridges advocated its adoption, and so did Mr. Alvord, who believed that it would be both economical and wise for the Legislature to meet only once in two years, instead of every year. Mr. D. G. Bradley and Mr. Wren opposed the proposition.

The bill providing for the taxation of deposits in savings banks was made a special order for Tuesday morning next. The bill to punish malicious annoyance, intended to reach just such persons as Williamson, the persecutor of the Rev. Dr. Dix, was passed by a vote of 82, without opposition. Mr. Varnum this morning submitted a favorable report of the Cities Committee on the Public Burdens bills, with a motion that they be recommitted to the committee, with power to report "complete" at any time. This gives the committee the chance to put them upon their third reading at any day it chooses to report them back to the House. Mr. Varnum's City Committee street-cleaning report was submitted this morning.

After recess, the Assembly continued to discuss the canal resolution of Mr. Hurd, and then took up the Niagara Park bill, introduced by Mr. Low, and intended to carry out the plans of the Niagara Falls Commission. The bill met with slight opposition. In the House, the biennial sessions and canal resolutions and the Niagara Park bills were ordered to a third reading. It is possible that the Niagara Falls bill may have to be amended in order to get 86 votes, there being some opposition among the Democrats to naming ex-Lieut.-Gov. Dorsheimer as one of the Commissioners.

Mr. Bergh's bill to prevent vivisection, introduced early in the session, was reported adversely from the Senate Judiciary Committee this morning, and the report was agreed to without any opposition. The Senate spent most of the session in the third reading of bills. Among those passed was Throop's nine chapters of supplement to the Code of Procedure. Senator Fowler tried hard to have that portion relating to Surrogates' Courts stricken out, but he only got two votes in favor of it. Judge Robertson said this portion embraced nearly one-fourth of the bill, and it, as well as the remainder of the nine chapters, had undergone the closest examination and scrutiny of four different Judiciary Committees of the Senate, of leading members of the Bar, and of Bar Associations throughout the State; of a majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court and Surrogates, all of whom urge the passage of the bill.

The bill to rebuild the Gansevoort Market being on its third reading, Mr. Hogan moved to recommit it to the Cities Committee. Mr. Strahan said the motion was made purely for delay, and in the hope of killing the bill. He said the bill was approved by the Mayor, Controller, Dock Commissioners, and, in fact, all the City officers of New-York. Mr. Hogan denied that his motion was made for delay. He wished to have it considered in connection with the proposition, now attracting attention in New-York, of rebuilding Washington Market, without cost to the City, for additional ground, by doing away with West Washington Market, and thus affording all the space for market-wagons that was required. The motion to reconsider was defeated and the bill passed.

The bill to permit foreign fire insurance companies to do business in New-York, when having a paid-up capital of $500,000, came up for final passage, when Mr. Forster moved to recommit and amend by inserting marine as well as fire insurance companies, and prohibiting the foreign companies from doing business outside of New-York City and Brooklyn, and confining their business in those cities to insurance on goods in stores. Mr. Schroeder opposed the amendments, and said that so far as marine insurance companies were concerned, nobody asked for any change in the law, simply because we had marine insurance companies enough to take all the risks applied for. But in reference to fire companies it was different; the American companies were unable to do the business; less than a month ago the Harmony Mills of Cohoes, was obliged to go to Europe for insurance on its property, because American companies had all the risks they could take, and such cases were of daily occurrence. The proposition to confine business to New-York and Brooklyn, and to goods in stores, was without reason or sense. Mr. Forster's motion was lost by a large majority. Mr. Hogan then moved an amendment, which was adopted, permitting suits against foreign companies to be brought in State courts. With this amendment the bill passed.

Mr. Woodin introduced a bill, which was passed under a suspension of the rules, requiring the Superintendent of State Prisons to transfer prisoners from any prison where two prisoners are confined in the same cell to such prison as has vacant cells. He said that Auburn had 400 vacant cells, while at Sing Sing a very large number of the prisoners were quartered two in a cell. The Inspector of State Prisons, he said, had the authority as the law now stood to make these transfers, but he neglected to do it, and the object of this bill was to make it compulsory.

The Senate went into executive session and received the nomination of two Quarantine Commissioners, several Loan Commissioners, and a large number of notaries, all of which, except the notaries, were referred to standing committees under the rule. The nominations for Quarantine Commissioners are David W. Judd, of Richmond County, who is reappointed, and John N. Nichols, of Brooklyn, who takes the place of James M. Oakley, of Queens County. Mr. Judd is well known in New-York as a member of the agricultural firm of Orange, Judd & Co. This is his third appointment as Quarantine Commissioner, he having been originally appointed by Gen. Dix in 1873 and subsequently by Gov. Robinson in 1877. He is well known as a journalist, and was a member of the Legislature from Richmond County in 1872, when he made an excellent record. His official record as Quarantine Commissioner has never been assailed, and has met the approbation of two Democratic, as well as two Republican, Governors. Mr. John N. Nichols, the nominee for Mr. Oakley's place, has also been a journalist, well known in the West, but for several years has held the position of President of the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, an institution which, before he became connected with it, was subjected to criticism in its management, but which Mr. Nichols has succeeded in placing upon a reputable footing. The nominations are regarded here as among the best that the Governor has made, and they will, doubtless, be confirmed without opposition.

The Committee on Commerce and Navigation reported favorably on two Harbor-masters and three Port-wardens, who were sent in last week, and they were confirmed. The Harbor-masters are Michael W. Burns, appointed in place of Capt. Tinker, and Perkins F. Cody in place of John McGroarty. The Port-wardens are John S. Kidder in place of T. F. C. Petrasch; William G. Waite in place of John Sherry, and William G. Welch in place of George P. Burdett. There was some discussion in executive session over the confirmation of these appointments. Senator Madden wanted to know whether they knew anything about the duties of a Harbor-master or a Port-warden. He knew nothing about the men, and would like some one to vouch for their fitness for the offices to which they had been appointed. A majority of the Senators appeared to think that they were about as well fitted for the posts as appointees to those offices generally are, and, without being able to give any vouchers to Mr. Madden, they deemed it best to vote for confirmation. Mr. Jacobs made an unsuccessful appeal to save his friend John McGroarty, who, he said, had performed his duties with such satisfaction that all the merchants who knew him had petitioned for his retention in office. He could not gainsay the fact, however, that McGroarty was a Democrat, and was obliged to accept the Democratic doctrine that "to the victors belong the spoils."

At the evening session the Senate discussed the Tax bill that was progressed last week, providing what kind of property shall be exempt from taxation. Mr. Woodin moved to strike out that portion of section 3 which provides for taxing property invested in other States by residents of this State. The motion was lost. On motion of Mr. Mills, the section was so amended as to exempt moneys sent to this State for investment or otherwise by residents of other States. The bill was then ordered to a third reading, and the Senate adjourned.

### *JOHN KELLY'S EVENING PAPER.*

THE MISSING BOOKS NOT YET FOUND—SECONDARY EVIDENCE TO BE RECEIVED.

Mr. J. Wilton Brooks's lawyers have not yet found the books of the *Evening Express* Company. The hearing of the suit of Mr. Brooks to set aside the late election of Trustees, on the ground of fraudulent proceedings by John Kelly and his friends, was continued yesterday before Rufus F. Andrews, the Referee. Messrs. Joseph J. O'Donohue and Edward Kearney, respondents in the case, attended as witnesses. Both were asked if they had any books of the *Express* Company in their custody, or if they were aware of the whereabouts of the records. The answers were in the negative. Mr. Strahan, of counsel for the respondents, submitted to the Referee a personal letter received from Mr. Augustus Schell to the effect that his wife was still too ill to leave South Carolina. Mr. Thomas B. Kingsland, publisher of the *Express*, testified that at the annual meetings of the stockholders in 1878, 1879, and 1880, called for the purpose of electing Trustees, he had acted as Secretary. A book exhibited by Mr. Winsor was identified by Mr. Kingsland as containing a record of the minutes of the meetings of 1878 and 1879; some loose pages in the book were recognized by him, as containing the minutes of the last meeting. Despite objections of counsel for the respondents, the books and papers were received in evidence, as were also the certificates of election, excepting that of 1879. Mr. Strahan objected to the introduction of the certificate for that year on the ground that it did not bear the signatures of the Inspectors of Election. It was temporarily withdrawn by Mr. Winsor, who then moved for permission to introduce secondary evidence. His associate, Mr. Marsh, contended that every effort to bring Mr. Augustus Schell before the Referee had failed, notwithstanding the numerous statements that he would soon put in an appearance. Ex-Judge Cardozo said that the three gentlemen who had been enjoined from acting as Trustees had no control over the books, and could not be reasonably expected to produce them. After considerable argument on both sides, the Referee decided that as the books had been removed from their proper place to the custody of Mr. Schell, who was now beyond the jurisdiction of the court, it would be proper to receive secondary evidence. An adjournment until noon to-day was then agreed to.

### *THE NINTH REGIMENT PARADE.*

The Ninth Regiment had an out-door parade last night. The members assembled in fatigue uniform, light marching order, at their armory, No. 221 West 26th-st., at 8 o'clock, and half an hour later line was formed in the street, with 10 companies of 18 files front. Owing to the recent death of Col. Ryder's father, the regiment was commanded by Lieut.-Col. Montgomery, and Major Wetmore assumed the place of the Lieutenant-Colonel in line. The men kept step to a fife and drum corps of 27 pieces, and the route followed was through Twenty-sixth-street to Fifth-avenue, to Twenty-eighth-street, to Thirty-fourth-street, to Fifth-avenue, and down to Waverley-place; thence to Broadway, to Fifth-avenue, to Twenty-eighth-street; thence to Seventh-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street, returning through the latter thoroughfare to the armory, which was reached at 10 o'clock. The regiment marched in column of fours through the narrow streets, but in Thirty-fourth-street and the avenues, the march was in company front, which filled the street from curb to curb. The old battle flags of the Ninth floated from the residence of Major Wetmore, in Waverley-place, and were saluted by the officers. The parade was a preliminary feature of the regimental field day at Staten Island next Tuesday. No battalion movements, aside from marching, were executed on the street, however, as both the Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel are opposed to street-drills.

### *XVIIth DISTRICT REPUBLICANS.*

The Seventeenth Assembly District Republican Association met last evening and received a report from its Executive Committee to the effect that the amendment to the constitution, authorizing associations having 500 or more members to open the polls at primary elections at 3 P. M. instead of 7 P. M., had been concurred in by a majority of the district organizations. The amendment was thereupon adopted, and the by-laws were changed so as to provide for the exclusion of all persons excepting members, policemen, and members of the press from the rooms of the association during the progress of primary elections. A brief note was received from Senator Conkling, acknowledging the receipt of resolutions recommending a change in the mode of counting Electoral votes, and promising to see to it that the matter receives attention.

# THE COURT'S DIGNITY HURT

### *ANOTHER AMUSING SCENE IN THE WHITTAKER CASE.*

MR. TOWNSEND, TRYING TO GET AT FACTS, UNWITTINGLY TREADS ON MILITARY TOES—STRIKING BACK—EXTRAORDINARY TESTIMONY OF THE POST BOOTBLACK AND DENTIST.

WEST POINT, April 22.—The dignity of the military court sitting here—composed of one Major, a Captain, and a Lieutenant—has again been infringed by the luckless Mr. Townsend, the envoy of the President and Secretary of War to see that justice is done Whittaker. The court, it may be said, dignify Mr. Townsend by the title of "assistant counsel," and among officers here it is asserted that he is only tolerated in the court in deference to public opinion, and that legally he has no right to be there at all. During Mr. Townsend's stay, he says he has been liberally lectured by the military authorities as to the sort of questions he should ask witnesses. The authorities insist that he has no right to ask questions showing Whittaker's ostracism or ill-treatment by white Cadets. Mr. Townsend thinks such questions are pertinent to the case, and that he has a right to ask them, but, in deference to the opinions of his judges, he has heretofore foreborne in great part to do so. To-day he ventured to deviate from this rule, and the result was another scene, in which the military element, it is to be feared, has laid itself open to adverse criticism.

The trouble arose in this wise. The Recorder had called two remarkable witnesses—one the Post Dentist, and the other the negro bootblack—to impeach the testimony of Louis Simpson. The dentist swore that he pumped the bootblack in regard to his knowledge of the outrage, and that the bootblack, whom he admitted was half drunk at the time, had confided to him [the dentist] that it was a very mysterious affair altogether; that a great deal of money had been made in the job, and that John Sherman or Gen. Sherman was at the bottom of it. Then the bootblack was called, and, after making some damaging insinuations against Whittaker, said that he had told the dentist something about a sum of money, and still thought the outrage had been put up for political purposes. This precious testimony, which would have been flung out of any ordinary court with contempt, was listened to by Mr. Townsend with marked impatience.

When the witness got through with his rigmarole, the venerable Congressman said pointedly: "Where do you get your living?"

The witness said he was employed by the officers of the Post to black their boots.

"And you are liable to be discharged at any moment?"

"Yes, Sir."

"I should judge so by your testimony," said Mr. Townsend, dryly.

This saying infuriated some of the officers sitting about, and had a marked effect upon the court and the Recorder. Later on the witness admitted that he thought injustice had been done to Whittaker by Cadet McDonald, the boy who beat him, but that Whittaker was to blame for not fighting back. The following dialogue ensued. It is reported verbatim:

Mr. Townsend—Do you understand that it is a rule of the authorities here that when a man is struck he must fight?

Witness—Well, I understand this much from what I have learned from seeing what the Cadets do here—

Mr. Townsend—I am talking about the rules. Do you understand the rule requires a man to fight when he is struck?

Witness—The rule don't require him to fight.

Mr. Townsend—It prohibits him, doesn't it?

Witness—It prohibits him, I think. Am sure of it.

Mr. Townsend—Except in the case of the colored Cadet, perhaps?

The President (Mordecai.)—Does the assistant counsel desire these remarks to go upon the record?

Mr. Townsend—No, Sir; sometimes I can't quite avoid it—

The President—These remarks reflect upon the officers of the Academy.

Mr. Townsend—I am not reflecting upon anybody; I am only reflecting upon the pretense that—

The President—The remarks, then, of the assistant counsel that reflect upon the officers of the Academy, will be struck from the record.

Mr. Townsend—I hope they don't go there; I am very careful; I don't want to get into trouble, and if I do I hope I shan't be called a coward. I want you to understand that I am not afraid to strike back.

Here Gen. Schofield advanced and said to Mr. Townsend: "I think you're very much mistaken if you don't think we teach, or ought to teach, a boy to resent a blow when he receives it here. I desire that to go upon the record, and be judged in Washington. They might teach that in the Bible, but not here."

Lieut. Knight, his face suffused with indignation, said to Mr. Townsend: "I don't think there's anything to justify your sitting here and insulting us officers. Pardon me for saying this to your gray hairs, but I must protest against it to any one. I consider your remarks very insulting."

The court meantime had retired for consultation, and after a few minutes, Major Mordecai read the decision, as follows:

"The court will say that on account of the last remark made by the assistant counsel before we left the room, we direct that the remarks made during the examination of this last witness be retained upon the record."

Mr. Townsend's treatment by the court is the more remarkable, inasmuch as he hitherto has observed a most conciliatory attitude toward both the court and military authorities. He has refrained from asking a great many questions that seemed most pertinent, and that certainly would have been asked in an ordinary court of justice. It is now thought that the Government counsel will hereafter pursue a more decided policy, and probe this mystery to the bottom, no matter whose feelings are hurt.

Other features of the day were the examination of Mrs. Ryan, the wife of "Phil" Ryan, who evinced so great eagerness to testify, and of Miss Ryan. Both mother and daughter contradicted point-blank the testimony of Ryan himself regarding the presence of Cadets in his place. Under the skillful cross-questioning of Mr. Townsend, the daughter admitted that two young men from the Ordnance Department (Major Mordecai's) had been down at their house the day after the outrage. The Recorder tried to destroy the force of the testimony, but failed signally.

Louis Sampson, who, according to the cock-and-bull story retailed here by Whittaker's accusers, was an accomplice in the outrage, as Whittaker's confederate, denied in the most positive manner all knowledge of the affair other than has been already made public. He was asked a number of extraordinary questions as to where he got his clothes, how much he paid for them, &c., in a tone and manner that were justly regarded insulting. Major Mordecai wanted to know whether he had always lived with his wife. Louis was the body-servant of Gen. Sedgwick, of the old Sixth Army Corps, during the war; was employed 11½ years in the Treasury, at Washington; his family are all well-to-do, and he has never had his character called in question before. The day closed with the remarkable evidence of the post dentist and boot-black referred to above.

Cadet Townsley was the first witness this morning. He corrected his testimony, saying that Kemble, a young student at Highland Falls, had told him there were certain Cadets down at the Falls at a ball late the night before the outrage. Kemble saw them, but didn't know positively that they were Cadets, as they wore citizen's clothes. Kemble heard the reports several days afterward, and told them to witness and his room-mate.

"What were the exact words he used?" asked Mr. Townsend.

"He spoke of two men—one with a mustache and one in citizen's clothes."

Cadet Krebs swore that he was out between 5:15 and 5:45. His room-mate, Cadet Montague, was in the hospital.

Anne Ryan, the wife of "Phil" Ryan, was called next. She was veiled, and spoke in an eager, tremulous voice.

"Were there any persons at your place," began the Recorder.

"No, Sir," interjected the witness, nervously.

"One moment. Were there any Cadets in your place that night from 9:30 o'clock till 6 the next morning?"

"No—no, no one, no soldiers, nobody," replied the witness, eagerly. "We closed early, as we always do. There was no one there from 7 to 9:30 that night either."

"Did you have no business that night?"

"No business, no one, no soldiers, nobody. Cadets come there sometimes. I don't remember when the last came. There were some there in uniform; it was well known they were Cadets; my husband knew it. He waited on them. There were no Cadets or persons supposed to be Cadets there the Sunday night previous. We never have Cadets there after 9 o'clock. I never cooked any meals for them, nor did my husband or daughter—never. I was not in the saloon all the evening, but passed in and out."

Mr. Townsend skillfully drew from the witness an admission that she was across the way a portion of the evening. He pressed her for an exact statement of the time, and she said about three-quarters of an hour between 8 and 9 o'clock. She said that she knew no Cadets were there, because she asked her husband when she came.

"My good woman, tell us what you know yourself; we haven't so much confidence in your husband as you have."

The witness added that Riker, a bandman, and Dr. Munroe were the last persons in her husband's place that day. They were in about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Witness heard the report about the three Cadets the next morning. She did not say who told it to her. Mrs. Simpson was at her place that morning and made a fuss. Mrs. Simpson said that somebody had done this thing to Whittaker, and that Gen. Sherman was moving heaven and earth to get the colored vote. [Laughter.] Witness told her husband to do what he pleased about testifying. She told him to tell the truth.

"Did he tell you to tell the truth?" asked Mr. Townsend.

"He didn't talk with me," replied the witness evasively.

Miss Emma Ryan, daughter of Philip Ryan, a tall, rather good-looking young lady, testified that she was at home the whole of the night previous to the outrage from nightfall to daylight. The house generally closed at 9:30 o'clock. She had gone to bed at 10 o'clock, when Cadets were still there. She had heard the reports about three Cadets being down there the night before the outrage; every one who spoke of it had been told by some one else. She didn't remember when the Cadets were down there last. There were some at Thanksgiving—Mr. Breckenridge and Mr. Burnett were among them; she thought her father knew this; her father knew the Cadets' names, and Mrs. Simpson, in her visit the day after the affair, spoke of the outrage committed on Whittaker, and said that John Sherman was moving heaven and earth to get the colored vote.

"It was John Sherman this time?" asked the Recorder, amid laughter.

"Yes, Sir."

Mr. Townsend took the witness in hand, and drew from her the admission that two strange gentlemen had been down there the afternoon after the outrage. For a long time the witness said she did not know who they were, but finally admitted that her father had said they were "from the Ordnance Department." The admission of this fact, which was published in THE TIMES five days ago, made a decided sensation. Major Mordecai, who is Chief of the Ordnance Department, whispered with the Recorder, and the latter asked the witness insinuatingly:

"Now, Miss Ryan, might it not have been ordnance detachment—some soldier from the ordnance detachment instead of department?"

"No Sir, it was Ordnance Department," said the girl thoughtfully, after a pause. The Recorder tried to draw out of her that it was more likely that soldiers from the Ordnance Department instead of young men from Major Mordecai's department, but didn't succeed very well. She didn't know of commissioned officers being down there.

Cadet Montague "believed" that Cadet Cragin was in his room all night, but didn't know. Mrs. Brannigan, daughter of Andrew Brannigan, a cavalryman at the Point, swore that she had been told the story about the three Cadets being down at Highland Falls the night before the outrage. She had been told it by Monaghan, a cavalryman, who said he got it from Haight, the milkman.

A Cadet witness swore that he had asked the hospital attendant as to the extent of Whittaker's injuries on the morning of the outrage. Another Cadet witness did not know positively whether he was in his room or not all night.

In the afternoon Louis Simpson, the alleged "accomplice" whom the Recorder has kept in attendance for several days, was called. The Recorder asked him a remarkable series of questions, going into the whole of his life and past history in the minutest manner, and in a way calculated to convey the impression that there was something in the witness's record that would not bear scrutiny. Simpson answered that he had lived in Washington City for 18 years past, with the exception of the past 18 months. From 1862 to 1865 he was Gen. Sedgwick's body servant in the Army of the Potomac, and for 11½ years had been employed in the Treasury Department. He had been 14 months out of employment. In 1878, he was absent 16 days in Newport, R. I. From June, 1878, to April, 1880, he was working with his father in the bath-room, and helping around generally, blacking shoes for Cadets, &c. He was getting $10 a month and his board. He went to Washington on the Thursday following the outrage; he had been offered work there by Mrs. Gen. Brooks. He stopped in New-York at 9:30 o'clock in the morning and staid till 10 o'clock at night. The Recorder made him tell every one he saw in New-York, who they were, what he said to them and they to him. Witness got his place in Washington April 13. His attention was first called to suspicions against him by articles in Washington papers, and he immediately reported himself at the office of the Secretary of War; he was hounded by detectives, and was brought on to the Point by detectives.

"How much money did you have when you left?" asked the Recorder.

"Twenty-nine dollars and some cents," replied the witness. He said he borrowed $15 of Fred Wise in Highland Falls, and got the rest of his father as wages.

"Where did you get that suit of clothes?" demanded the Recorder.

The witness looked indignant. "I bought and paid for them last January."

The Recorder made him tell where he got them, whose store, the first name of the storekeeper, &c. He paid $14 for them at McInrow's store, in New-York. His departure from the Point was not at all hastened by the outrage. He left the Point at 7:30 A. M.; had $17 in his pocket when he got to Washington. Didn't know what particular business Mrs. Brooks was going to employ him at. She was to give him $3 a day. Had known Whittaker 18 months; formed his acquaintance in bath-room and Whittaker made the first overtures; witness saw him on an average twice a week for 10 or 15 minutes, perhaps for 20 minutes; saw him last previous to attack on Sunday evening; Whittaker remained with him 20 minutes, and showed him the anonymous note which he said he had found on his chair; witness read it over, laughed, and advised the Cadet to say nothing about it; he said people who wished to harm a man didn't usually send such notes beforehand; Mitchell, the boot-black, was there, and one or two others; the only colored population about Highland Falls was his mother's family; he used to give Whittaker the daily papers. After last examination Whittaker seemed to think he was getting on very well; he never spoke to witness about trouble with a Cadet; witness never told Boot-black Mitchell that he had got a place at Washington at $3 a day. The lady he worked for in Washington was a married lady. Witness talked with Mitchell the night after the outrage, and for one or two nights after that; he said he thought the affair was an outrage. Witness stopped with Krimbling, at Highland Falls, the night he got back from Washington; hadn't been to his mother's house in some time; hadn't seen her in two years. First saw Cadet Whittaker on the morning after the accident, as he was going into the hospital. Whittaker said: "They've tried to kill me." Witness said he was glad it wasn't so bad, and told him to cheer up, and that God Almighty would take care of him. [Laughter.]

The witness was questioned closely in regard to several visits that Whittaker had made to him in the boiler-room, on the evenings succeeding the outrage. The door was not locked. Witness admitted saying once that he thought "they would try to send him to the Penitentiary and to get rid of Whittaker." He was provoked by articles in Washington and other papers calling him an accomplice and the leader of a gang of desperadoes. He had said that he thought the officers were prejudiced against Whittaker, and that the thing might come out differently from what they [the officers] anticipated. He thought Congress and public sentiment would force some action.

The Recorder—Didn't you think the boy would get justice done him here?

Witness (desperately)—No, I did not.

Witness admitted that the Recorder had ordered him not to talk about the case. He had been arrested in Washington by detectives and brought on by a detective, though he had voluntarily gone and notified the War Department that he was there, as soon as he heard the rumors. The witness was questioned rigidly about his talks with Prof. Greener since he came back, and again as to talks with the colored Cadet and Mitchell, the boot-black, in the boiler-house a day or two after the outrage. He might have said to Coffey, the fireman, that the affair would turn out a great help to the boy, and get him through. Coffey was an Irishman, and in the employ of the post.

To Mr. Townsend the witness said that Mitchell and himself were the only colored men about the barracks, and that no one else, officers or Cadets, would speak to Whittaker socially. It was, therefore, natural that the boy, in his trouble, should come to them for consolation. His authority for saying that the officers were prejudiced was derived "out of his own mind."

Dr. Saunders, the Post dentist, swore that he had questioned the negro boot-black, Mitchell, about the case; it was on the Thursday after. Mitchell had been drinking and hadn't got over it. The boot-black was in his [the dentist's] office at the time, and talked in a muddled sort of way.

"I asked him," said the dentist, "whether the Cadet had injured himself. He said it was a very mysterious affair; he said if Whittaker had 'given in' that way he was no better than any Irishman or Dutchman; he said something about making money in the business; my impression is he said that we would all of us do pretty well if we made all the money that was made in this business; I talked with him a great deal, and asked him manifold questions; he thought there was a great deal of money in the thing, and that Gen. Sherman or John Sherman was at the bottom of it."

Mr. Townsend, (sarcastically)—Did he say that Gen. Sherman or John Sherman got any of the money?

Witness—No, Sir.

Mitchell, the boot-black, was next called. He was 30 years of age, tolerably well dressed, and wore Burnside whiskers. He unblushingly avowed the substance of his conversation with the dentist, although denying that he had spoken of the sum of money as a bribe. He meant the money that had been spent on this institution [the Point,] and to free the colored race in the war. He had told Dr. Saunders that "he thought it was a political job, and that, now that Fitz John Porter was dead, they would want something to chaw on." Mrs. Brannigan told him about three Cadets being down to Ryan's and threatening to fix Whittaker. He had heard a man named Powell say in Johnny Maris's saloon in Highland Falls that he could pick out two of the Cadets that did it from the ranks; witness was shown the warning note before the outrage; he told Whittaker that if he took it to head-quarters they would laugh at him; Whittaker had spoken of showing it to the commandant, and said that he got a similar one a year ago; Whittaker, after his wounds were fixed, told witness that "they hadn't hurt him much—it was only a little trick," &c.; witness knew about his clothes covered with blood, and the gathering of the Commandant and Gen. Schofield and all at the boy's room, and the taking him to the hospital, &c., and had supposed that he was half killed. At the time Whittaker spoke the wounds were on his ears, and he still limped. Witness (who makes his living out of the officers) had no doubt that justice would be done.

John Turner, Assistant Engineer, was examined, but his testimony amounted to little.

### *A LOSING ICE SPECULATION.*

TROY, N. Y., April 22.—Two speculators, some time ago, stored about 10,000 tons of ice at a point on Cumberland Bay, Lake Champlain, and contracted to deliver it to a New-York company at some profit. Yesterday they found that the lower tier had melted, causing the vast mass to settle, forcing out the ends of the buildings, and permitting the greater portion of the stock to slide into the lake. The ice was valued at $6 a ton.

# CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

### *NEW-YORK.*

Mr. Henry F. Gillig, of the American Exchange in Europe, arrived in this City last evening, and is at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

The Rev. Dr. C. S. Robinson, formerly Chaplain of the American Chapel in Paris, will deliver an address this evening in the Chapel of the Collegiate Church, Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street. Subject: "The Last French Revolution." There is no charge for admission.

Baron de Cambourg, representative of the new French Cable Company, writes to THE TIMES to officially deny the reports current that his company is negotiating with the English companies, "on terms which tend to the entire surrender of its position as an independent concern."

The Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange yesterday decided that hereafter no person shall be licensed by the Exchange in any capacity unless he first becomes a member of that body. This is intended to bring license-holders more thoroughly under the control of the Exchange.

C. M. Raymond, a member of the Stock Exchange, sailed for Europe yesterday on board the Inman steam-ship City of Chester, on a brief trip for the benefit of his health. His departure was made the occasion of quite an ovation at the steam-ship dock by his fellow-members and associates of the board.

The site of the new Produce Exchange building has been decided upon. It will include the two blocks bounded by Whitehall, Beaver, and Stone streets and Broadway. Marketfield-street will be closed in accordance with the bill recently passed by the Legislature. This will give a building area of about 50,000 square feet.

Robert Moorehead, a cab-driver, of No. 289 East Forty-sixth-street, who is charged with having knocked down Patrick Handy, the driver of a dirt-cart, during a fracas in Park-avenue on the 19th inst., inflicting injuries that resulted in death, was brought before Coroner Ellinger yesterday, and held in $2,500 bail to await the result of the inquest.

The Board of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church have set apart Friday next, April 30, as a day of fasting and prayer throughout the denomination for the Divine blessing upon the General Conference of the Church, which meets in Cincinnati on Saturday, May 1. The day will be generally observed by the ministers and members of the Church.

Theobald Bauer, the wrestler, accompanied by André Cristol, went on Thursday night to Capt. Brogan, of the Fifteenth Precinct, and asked for permission to open a disreputable resort. Capt. Brogan dismissed Bauer unceremoniously. Bauer became insolent, and was locked up on a charge of disorderly conduct. Justice Morgan, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, fined Bauer $10.

John Tuite was arraigned before Justice Morgan, yesterday, on a charge of larceny, preferred by Thomas Kelly, the Catholic book seller of No. 17 Barclay-street, and Patrick Farrelly, who keeps a book-stand near St. Stephen's Church, was accused of purchasing the articles which Tuite stole, with a full knowledge of the manner in which they were obtained. Justice Morgan held the thief in $1,000, and the receiver in $1,500.

Archbishop Gibbons, of Baltimore, and the party of clergymen who are to accompany him on his visit to Pope Leo XIII., sailed in the steam-ship City of Chester, of the Inman Line, yesterday afternoon. A number of clergymen and friends went down to the ship to see them off. Gen. Allen C. Brady, of Connecticut, and Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton were also among the Chester's passengers. Elegant floral gifts for Mrs. E. Campfield, Miss D. Cummings, Leopold Meyer, Mrs. Lucien Bridge, and others were on the tables in the saloon.

Yesterday's arrivals of immigrants aggregated the enormous total of 4,288. The Herder, from Hamburg, brought 1,573; the Wyoming, from Liverpool, 996; the Amerique, from Havre, 365; the Italy, from London, 604, and the Bothnia, from Liverpool, 600. Among the passengers on the Wyoming were 190 Mormons, the first batch of the year. The Herder's list was the largest ever carried on a Hamburg steamer. The indications are that the arrivals of the present month will equal, if they do not exceed, those of any month in the history of Castle Garden. To date they aggregate 28,153.

Mary Orwood, alias Hallett, a young woman residing at No. 89 Bank-street, was arrested last evening by Detective Haley, of the Central Office, at the request of the Recorder of Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y., where she is wanted to answer the charge of stealing $500 in cash from C. Fries, a resident of that city. It is stated by the Police that the prisoner is one of a gang of young women who travel through the country, hiring themselves out as servants in private families, and, after a few days' service, decamp with whatever valuable property they can carry off. The young woman will be taken to Kingston to-day.

At a late hour on Wednesday night, Louis Sauer, a German watch-maker, of No. 349 West Forty-fifth-street, was found lying on the sidewalk in Broadway, between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets, bleeding freely from a severe cut in his throat. He was taken to the Roosevelt Hospital, where he told a thrilling narrative of having been attacked by four footpads, who rifled his pockets, but finding nothing of value, cut his throat. The Police have, however, ascertained that Sauer was of very intemperate habits, and had frequently threatened to commit suicide, and it is therefore supposed that he cut his own throat.

The will of Richard E. Mount, lawyer, who died recently, has been offered for probate in the Surrogate's Court. The testator directs his Executors to pay to his cousin, Jane Van Dyne, on the Fourth of July and on Christmas Day in each year during her lifetime the sum of $75; to his cousin Henry Van Dyne he directs the sum of $5,000 to be paid; to Zeda Seguin, wife of Edward Seguin, $1,000; to the New-York Historical Society and the New-York Society Library each $1,000; to his three sisters, all his works of art; to his nephew, Richard M. Mount, the income of $5,000 to be invested for his benefit, and the remainder of his estate he gives in equal shares to his brother, Henry Mount, and his sisters above referred to.

August Pflanz, aged 8 years, was found wandering about the Bowery late on Wednesday night, and was taken charge of by the Police. He said that he had been driven from home by his step-father, who keeps a grocery store in Williamsburg. His father, he says, died when he was 1 year old, and his mother married again about a year ago, since which time he had been frequently beaten in the most cruel manner. On Monday his step-father beat him with a barrel-stave. His step-father, he says, turned him out of doors on Wednesday morning, and threatened him with severe punishment if he ever came back. When near the ferry a young girl spoke to him, and, thinking that he wanted to come to this City, paid his ferriage and put him on board the boat. The boy says that his step-father's name is Otto, but he has no idea where his store is situated. Officer Lundberg, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, has taken charge of the case.

### *BROOKLYN.*

The Rev. Mr. Hennicke, formerly Pastor of the Lutheran church in Lexington-av., New-York, has been called to the Pastorate of the German Zion Lutheran Church in Henry-street.

The Rev. Newland Maynard, Rector of St. Paul's Church, and Senior Chaplain in the Eleventh Brigade, will talk to the officers of that brigade on Sunday evening, in St. Paul's Church. "A Sense of Duty the Secret of all Success" will be his subject.

Ex-Alderman Jennison, of the Twenty-fourth ward, died of apoplexy at his residence, No. 688 Nostrand-avenue, on Wednesday night. Mr. Jennison was a Democrat in politics, but had no affiliation with the Ring. At the time of his death he was 65 years of age.

Funeral services were held yesterday over the remains of the late Rev. Charles Fletcher, in the Sands-Street Methodist Episcopal Church, of which the deceased clergyman was at one time Pastor. The Rev. Mr. Breckenridge conducted the services. Among the clergymen in attendance were Bishops Bowman and Harris. The remains were inclosed in a handsome casket, on the lid of which was a silver plate bearing the following inscription: "Rev. Charles Fletcher, died April 20, 1880, aged 69 years 8 months and 10 days." The interment took place in Green-Wood Cemetery.

### *NEW-JERSEY.*

The Rev. Mgr. Doane, of Newark, will be invested, at the Cathedral to-day, with the insignia of his elevation to the Papal Household.

John Lavin was arrested in Bank-street, Newark, yesterday, on a charge of having stolen $1,500 from an iron-railing manufacturer in Brooklyn named Shephard, by whom he was employed.

The boiler at John Williams's dry dock, near the New-Jersey Central Ferry, exploded yesterday. A canal-boat lying near was set on fire by the scattered coal, but the flames were quickly extinguished. No one was injured.

Drs. Chabert, Gordon, and Helfer made a post-mortem examination at Speer's Morgue, Jersey City, yesterday, of the remains of Mrs. Lizzie Besheim, alias Coffey, whose death, a week ago, at No. 77 Thorne-street, is alleged to have been the result of an abortion. The examination revealed unmistakable evidences that the woman had been the victim of malpractice. Mrs. Louisa Matthies, the midwife who was arrested on a charge of having committed the abortion, had an examination before Judge Pelouhet yesterday. Coroner Parslow yesterday impaneled a jury, and will begin an inquest this afternoon in Judge Davis's court-room.

### *ANTI-THIRD-TERMERS IN COUNCIL.*

The Executive Committee of the Republican Central Campaign Club (anti-third term) met last evening at Science Hall, in Eighth-street, and organized by the election of ex-Judge A. J. Dittenhoefer as Chairman and A. M. Eagleson as Secretary. It was resolved by the committee to recommend to the central body the holding of primaries in each Assembly district May 3, to elect three delegates to present to the Republican National Convention at Chicago, June 2, the views of some Republicans of New-York on the question of the renomination of ex-President Grant. A committee of five was also appointed to make arrangements for a mass-meeting after the primaries are held. The committee adjourned to meet at 7:30 P. M., at Clarendon Hall, on Monday evening next.

### *GAS-CONSUMERS AROUSED.*

AN ORGANIZATION FORMED TO FIGHT AN OPPRESSIVE MONOPOLY.

In response to a call issued by some prominent business men to their fellow gas-consumers who patronize the Municipal Gas Company, about 150 gentlemen assembled in Republican Hall, Thirty-third-street and Broadway, last evening. Mr. W. D. Garrison, of the Grand Union Hotel, having been called to the chair, and Mr. John Higgins having consented to act as temporary Secretary, Mr. Peter Carroll, of Carroll & Regan, was asked, as the originator of the movement, to explain the object for which the meeting was called.

Mr. Carroll said, in effect, that two years ago, after the Municipal Gas Company had obtained their charter from the Legislature, and a privilege from the Corporation, they secured customers on a distinct and well-understood pledge that they would furnish gas at $1 80 per thousand feet; that they would never raise the price above that, and would never enter into any combination with other companies for that purpose. Now, it seems, the Municipal Company has actually entered into a combination with the other gas companies, and demands, in common with them, $2 25 per thousand feet, withdrawing, at the same time, the privileges heretofore accorded of furnishing gas for street lights in front of the business establishments gratis. I would therefore recommend that some action be taken to protect ourselves from exorbitant demands on the part of what has now become an oppressive monopoly. His plan was to form immediately an organization of the consumers of the Municipal Company's gas whose members will pledge themselves to stand by and sustain each other. After the organization is perfected, a committee of 10 shall be appointed for practical work. If the consumers are united they can compel the company to break the combination and accept the old rate, or they can give back their patronage to the companies from which they withdrew it upon the representations made by the Municipal's canvassers. In the former case, the consumers may succeed, while failure can involve no loss. If they must return to the old companies, they will at least be bestowing their patronage on parties who never tried to impose upon the consumers by false representations. Mr. Carroll then moved that the gentlemen present form themselves into an organization and enroll their names. The motion was carried, and 55 members at once signed the roll. The Chair then appointed the following committee of five, with full power to act, for the organization until the next meeting, to issue a call for such meeting, and to prepare a programme and nominate officers for a permanent organization: Messrs. Peter Carroll, T. J. Coe, J. M. Horton, C. H. Carling, and George Theiss. The meeting then adjourned.

### *ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.*

Miss Emma Thursby is at the Everett House.

Prince de Camporeale, of Italy, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Gov. William E. Smith, of Wisconsin, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Gen. Adam Badeau, United States Consul-General at London, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

J. H. Puleston, member of Parliament of England; John W. Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and Capt. McMickan, of the steam-ship Bothnia, are at the Brevoort House.

Attorney-General Charles Devens; Senators H. B. Anthony, of Rhode Island, and N. P. Hill, of Colorado; Judge D. L. Follett, of the New-York Supreme Court, and Isaac Hinckley, President of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

### *PASSENGERS SAILED.*

*In Steam-ship Lessing, for Hamburg.*—A. Scheuer, A. Gehrenbeck, B. Bernard, Joseph Fleischman, Mrs. Joseph Fleischman and two children, Mr. and Mrs. M. Hirsch, Miss Minna Hirsch, Master William Hirsch, Miss Cornelia Hirsch, Miss Clara Hirsch, John H. Haviland, Mrs. J. Berg and infant, Henry A. Krolik, Miss Ernestine Krolik, Mr. Fenton, Mrs. Elizabeth Marks, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Balke, Miss Louise Balke, Camillo Camara, Enrique Camara, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Ackels, W. Thode, Miss F. Thode, Herman Krohn, Gustav Lassig, Rudolph Pflegard, Dr. Charles Graefe, Friedrich Worret, Hugo Mossbrugger, Ernest Schnapp, Peter Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. Berthold Geistert, Edward Mann, Mrs. Elise Mayac and two children, Mrs. Antonie Braun, the Rev. C. A. Mennicke, Johann Bauermann, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Uthe, Peter Hay, Philip Patberg, John Geyer, Stephan Lieber, Mr. and Mrs. Friedrich Beentz, Mrs. William Runk, Miss Lina Runk, Mrs. Sophie Panke, Mrs. Emilie Intemann and infant, Master Hermann Intemann, Otto H. Busch, Mrs. Johanna Hannes, Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Lahr.

### *PASSENGERS ARRIVED.*

*In steam-ship Amerique, from Havre.*—Col. George Earl Church, Mrs. Long, A. Carter, D. Strens, Mr. Lanfrant, C. Tencé, Mrs. C. Tencé, André Garcia, Mrs. Pieri, Mr. Tweed, Mrs. Stevens, Miss Tweed, Mr. Buttler, Mr. Debeau, Mrs. Debeau and child, Prince Camporeale, George E. Stroem, Mr. Gut, Alvin Garcin, Mr. Chabrier, the Rev. P. Jeussard, the Rev. P. Genin, the Rev. P. Chambeuil, Harry Davies, Mrs. Emma Davies, the Rev. Leopold Morayguenne, Mrs. Mermoud, the Rev. Mr. Horbacsewski, J. J. Zimmermann, Frederic Rosenberg, Mr. Seriniquet, Julien Ancel, Casimir Rousset, the Rev. E. Bellerable, Benjamin Avillon, Pierre Paret, Angelo Corda, Charles Jatrosso, Eugene Favre, Frederic Grob, Caspar Oertly, Miss Eugenie Desberthold Ney, Dembska Zadislas, Mr. Naudon, Mrs. Roth, Miss Roth, Miss Twerdie, Mr. Franciotini, Mr. Obriot, Mr. Olivier, Sister Césarine Josep, Miss Marie O'Brien, Mr. Gabrié, Salem De Kerlanguy, Miss Nelson, Louis Strasburger, the Rev. G. Juscot, Mrs. Ida Heimerdinger, Miss Louise Robert, Mrs. Genin, Miss Genin, J. Bonniol, J. Vallée, Victor Humbert, Mrs. Lavanche, Mr. Bangaupo and child, Caspar Muller, Sisters Rodriguez Joseph, Solange Joseph, Monique Joseph, Louise de Ste. Ambroise.

*In the Steam-ship Herder, from Hamburg.*—Wilhelmine Baltzar, C. C. Kolff, Leopold Heinemann, Martin Heymann, Alwine Schulz, Emma Lupprian, Edward F. Eberstadt, Libbie Casper, Caroline Hartung, Capt. Jacob Junge, Ewald Jaeschky, Stefan A. Pittsch, Franziska Rausch, Max Kolling, Theodor Lehmann, Ida Blankenburg, Theodor Blankenburg and family, Louis Weicker, H. Hampe, Bertha Marquardt, Eugene Gaede, Adolph Konig, Eduard Christiansen, Albert Ubel, Gustave Goerke, Emma Goerke, Christine Sandowsky, Marie Schulz, M. Jaeger and grandchild, J. Rothschild, Albert Uebel, N. C. Kjoer, Domingo Viejobueno and wife, Franz Nietzke, Francisco Reynolds, Hugo Eccard, Fritz Sparmann.

### *WESTERN UNION TIME BALL.*

NEW-YORK, April 22.—The Western Union time ball was to-day dropped 1-16 second slow.

### *MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.*

Sun rises......5:09 | Sun sets......6:47 | Moon sets...9:46

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

| | A.M. | | A.M. | | P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sandy Hook. | 8:05 | Gov. Island. | 8:55 | Hell Gate. | 10:34 |

# MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........THURSDAY, APRIL 22.

### *CLEARED.*

Steam-ships Pomona, (Br.,) Maltman, Montego Bay, &c., Wessels; Isaac Bell, Gibbs, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Hipparchus, Davidson, Philadelphia, William P. Clyde & Co.; Bermuda, (Br.,) Wilson, Hamilton, A. E. Outerbridge & Co.; City of Chester, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool, via Queenstown, John G. Dale; Lessing, (Ger.,) Voss, Hamburg, Plymouth, and Cherbourg, Kunhardt & Co.; Granada, (Br.,) Jenkins, Hull, Sanderson & Son; Glaucus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock & Co.; State of Alabama, (Br.,) Ritchie, Glasgow, Austin, Baldwin & Co.; Holland, (Br.,) Cochrane, London, F. W. J. Hurst; Commonwealth, Shearin, Philadelphia, John G. Robson; Santiago de Cuba, Foote, Havana, William P. Clyde & Co.; Octorara, Reynolds, Baltimore, J. S. Krems.

Ships Lady Palmerston, (Br.,) Hill, Liverpool, Barclay & Livingston; Martha, (Ger.,) Lewis, Havre, C. Tobias & Co.

Barks Mercurius, (Aust.,) Tuinn, Cork for orders, Mocovich & Co.; Hohenzollern, (Ger.,) Bruns, Bremen, Theodore Ruger; Enigma, (Br.,) Walker, Newry, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Fritz Smith, (Norw.,) Larsen, Cork or Falmouth for orders, C. Tobias & Co.; Walkyre, (Ger.,) Wolters, Yokohama, R. W. Cameron & Co.; Alexandra, (Norw.,) Larsen, Queenstown, Falmouth, or Plymouth for orders, Benham, Pickering & Co.; Magna, (Norw.,) Zachariassen, Hamburg, Funch, Edye & Co.; Loone, (Ital.,) Simeone, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Lord Baltimore, (Norw.,) Ericksen, Stettin, Benham, Pickering & Co.

### *ARRIVED.*

Steam-ship Alvo, (Br.,) Williams, Greytown March 31, Savanilla April 5, Carthagena 10th, and Colon 16th, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co.

Steam-ship State of Pennsylvania, (Br.,) Stewart, Glasgow April 9, via Larne 10th, with mdse. and passengers to Austin Baldwin & Co.

Steam-ship Felicia, (Ger.,) Muller, Curacoa 8½ ds., with mdse. and passengers to Dallett, Boulton & Co.

Steam-ship Herder, (Br.,) Brandt, Hamburg April 10, with mdse. and passengers to Louis De Bebian.

Steam-ship Hecla, (Br.,) Hill, Liverpool April 10, via Queenstown 11th, with mdse and passengers to C. G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship Hatteras, Ross, West Point, Va., with mdse. to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Lone Star, Forbes, New-Orleans April 15, with mdse. to Bogert & Morgan.

Steam-boat Sylvester, Post, Jacksonville 6 ds., in ballast to master.

Ship Alexandrovna, (of St. John, N. B.,) Churchill, Liverpool 46 ds., with mdse. to J. W. Parker & Co.

Ship Hansa, (Ger.,) Kiempe, Bremen 40 ds., with salt and empty barrels to order—vessel to Herman Koop & Co.

Ship New World, Hammond, London 45 ds., with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Ship St. David, Scribner, Liverpool March 18, with mdse. to W. R. Grace & Co.

Ship Ida, (Swed.,) Boggs, Bremen 45 ds., with iron and barrels to order.

Ship Magdalena, (Ger.,) Hanks, Bremen March 18, in ballast to Wätjen, Toel & Co. Anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Bark Harsburg, (Ger.,) Hashagen, Havre March 10, in ballast to Oelrichs & Co. Anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Bark Kwasind, (Br.,) Sprague, Hamburg 41 ds., with iron and barrels to order—vessel to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Bark Ingolf, (Norw.,) Lundgran, Cette 57 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Albion, (Norw.,) Gunderson, Hull 65 ds., with pig-iron and empty barrels to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark S. F. Whitney, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Spicer, Amsterdam 53 ds., with old iron and empty barrels to order—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Bark Republik, (Ger.,) Fortmann, Bremen 70 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Herman Koop & Co.

Bark John Rutherford, (of St. John, N. B.,) Brownell, Antwerp 27 ds., with old iron and empty barrels to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Kestrel, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Lockhart, Curacoa 18 ds., with guano, &c., to Bartram Bros.

Bark Truro, (of Halifax,) Burris, Bremen 40 ds., with iron and barrels to order—vessel to Snow & Burgess.

Bark Sea Breeze, (Norw.,) Jacobsen, Rotterdam 78 ds., with old iron rails and barrels to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

WIND—Sunset at Sandy Hook, fresh, S.S.W.; hazy; at City Island, fresh, S.W.; clear.

### *SAILED.*

Steam-ships Lessing, for Hamburg; Amsterdam, for Rotterdam; City of Chester and Erin, for Liverpool; Bruchsina, for Cardiff; Castalia, for Bristol; Santiago de Cuba, for Havana; Bermuda, for Bermuda; Pomona, for Jamaica; Isaac Bell, for Norfolk, &c.; U. S. ship Saratoga, for ——; ship Rajpoot, for London; barks Howe, for Cronstadt; A. M. Schweigaard, for Copenhagen; Condor, for Belle Isle; Robert A. Chapman, for Calais; Protector, for Cork or Falmouth; Brazilian, for Bahia; Sansom, for Falmouth; Golden Fleece, for Demerara; Ann Elizabeth, for Havana; Henrik Ibsen, for ——; brigs Crienhilde, for Guayaquil; Morning Light, for Demerara.

Also, via Long Island Sound, brig Lord Dufferin, for Funchal; schrs. Oliver Ames, for Calais; Odell, for Portland; S. J. Smith, for Branford.

### *SPOKEN.*

April 11, lat. 41, lon. 63, ship Republic, from Bremen for Philadelphia.

April 12, lat. 49 23, lon. 19 20, bark Jesse Readman, from London for New-York.

April 20, lat. 41 36, lon. 63, bark Concurrent, from London for New-York.

### *FOREIGN PORTS.*

GIBRALTAR, April 21.—The steam-ship Acadia, Capt. Harstenhorn, passed here to-day, on her way to Boston.

The steam-ship Enderisa, (Br.,) Capt. Brenton, from Philadelphia April 5 for Naples, has arr. here.

### *BY CABLE.*

LONDON, April 22.—Sld. 19th inst., Marietta, Marittimo, latter for Delaware River; 21st inst., Eidlabe, Brodrene, Capt. Hildahl; Johanne Marie, latter for New-York; John T. Berry.

Arr. 20th inst., Bowes, Marie, Capt. Johanssen; 21st inst., Archer, Barbara Gallino, Carnarvon Castle, Charles H. Marshall, latter off Dungeness; E. V. Almquist, off Eastbourne; Emblis, Emilie Marie, Amos, Marr, Hindeborg, Ismaele, Lady Russell, Little Harry, Hermann, Lorely, last two off Dover; Matte August, Priscilla, Siberia, Squando, Vasco De Gama, Varuna, Capt. Frederiksen; 22d inst., Chas Cox, Clampe, Emilie, J. H. McLarren, Meta, Capt. Holjes, latter off Dover; Yelavai, off Deal.

LONDON, April 22.—The steam-ship Hooper, (Br.,) Capt. Murell, from Boston April 3, has arr. here.

The National Line steam-ship Canada, Capt. Healey, from New-York April 7 for this port, arr. off Gravesend at 9 o'clock yesterday, the 21st.

LIVERPOOL, April 22.—The steam-ship Illyrian, (Br.,) Capt. Edwards, sld. hence to-day for Boston.

The steam-ship Persian, (Br.,) Capt. Penhorny, from Boston April 11, has arr. here.

QUEENSTOWN, April 22.—The White Star Line steam-ship Adriatic, Capt. Jennings, from Liverpool for New-York, sld. hence at 6 o'clock P. M. yesterday.

QUEENSTOWN, April 22.—The National Line steam-ship Helvetia, Capt. Bogues, from New-York April 10, arr. here at 6 o'clock A. M. yesterday, 21st inst., on her way to Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, April 22.—The American Line steam-ship British Empire, Capt. Fawcett, from Philadelphia April 12, has arr. here, on her way to Liverpool.

The steam-ship Nith, (Br.,) Capt. Heslop, from Fernandina, has arr. at Hull.

The steam-ship Bristol, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New-York April 7, has arr. at Bristol.


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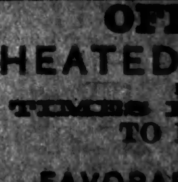

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